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SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARIES

The Official Organ of the South African Library Association

Vol. 6

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No. 1

A PAGE OF SOCIAL HISTORY

or

TOWARDS THE APPRECIATION OF MODERN NEEDS

A PRELIMINARY STUDY

by

IAN M. MURRAY

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It is probably a platitude to say that any institution that claims to be, or to become an integral part of social administration, must clearly define its objectives and constantly adapt itself to social needs and structural changes in the society in which it functions. This is particularly the case if it is going to make a claim for substantial contributions from public funds. No wonder then that in recent years the searchlight of constructive criticism has been turned upon libraries and librarianship in all countries still nominally democratic, and gradually we are witnessing the emergence of a clearly-defined philosophy of librarianship. Wellard, studying the historical foundations of the public library movement in Great Britain, contends that the movement in that country has hitherto evolved largely on a basis of philanthropic concession to the working classes;¹ in view of the social structure of England this traditional attitude towards "public libraries" still persists and even to-day a disproportionately minute percentage of public expenditure is devoted to the "universities of the people." In a measure municipal librarians are responsible for perpetuating the attitude and delaying further progress by their opposition to the suggestion that the public library system of the country should be brought into relationship with organized education, which was very strongly recommended by the Adult Education Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction. It is unfortunate, too, that they have consis-

¹ Wellard, J. H. Book selection : its principles & practice. Grafton, 1937.

tently resisted the principle of state grants-in-aid and a state inspectorate of libraries,² which seem to me inevitable in the course of progress,³ particularly if the standards set by good public libraries are to be attained throughout the country and public library service raised to the status of the other essential social services. Such an arrangement already functions effectively in Denmark.

The minutes of evidence of the various committees on public libraries and statements of policy reveal several conflicting ideals upon which the libraries have based their claim to recognition and support in the past. For example, at times the ideal has been educational—though public bodies have never been disposed to provide funds accordingly, and right until 1919 progress was impeded by the statutory limitation of a rate not to exceed one penny in the pound for library purposes; at other times the ideal has been recreational, then again reformative, the last being well expressed during the parliamentary debate on the first (1850) Public Libraries Act by Mr. Slaney, when he said "By encouraging habits which kept the working man from the public-house they (the libraries) lessened the incentives to a dissolute life and consequently to idleness and crime, which cost the country more than all the libraries they could build under the bill."⁴ Lastly a so-called democratic ideal has sometimes prevailed, to supply the greatest number of books for the largest number of people at the least possible cost. The need for basing public library policy upon new social concepts is obvious.

In the United States the public library movement in the past has largely been conditioned by the materialist civilization in which it has grown up, and perhaps been an expression of an economic society desiring to secure a body of workers who could produce goods effectively.⁵ This factor has to some extent permeated the entire library structure and organization and is even reflected in some of the systems of classification evolved, particularly the Dewey Decimal system in general use, which can hardly claim to rest on a scholarly foundation and which, as Bliss points out, belongs to a phase of American pigeon-holing and business efficiency.⁶

Americans have generally seen in their library movement the democratic ideal at work, in the sense that it grew out of the nations' "demand for educa-

² Mitchell, J. M. and others. State control & state aid for libraries, Gravesend: A. J. Philip, 1937.

³ Simey, T. S. Principles of social administration, O.U.P., 1937.

⁴ Ogle, J. J. The Free Library, G. Allen, 1897.

⁵ See Wilson, L. R. The next fifty years. (In: *Library Journal*, 61: 255-60, 1. Apl. 1936).

⁶ Bliss, H. E. The organization of knowledge in libraries. N. Y.: Wilson, 1933. Seen in their respective social settings, a comparison of Dewey with the system worked out in Russia and based on the Marxist-Leninist classification of the sciences would be an entertaining exercise.

tional opportunity and the necessity of training citizens for effective participation in a democracy." In at least two original state constitutions (Indiana, 1816; Michigan, 1835) the establishment of, and provision for libraries as part of the educational system was made compulsory.⁷ These provisions, however, were premature for effective action; but as early as 1838 state appropriations were made for the support of the New York School District Libraries, which were designed to serve adults as well as children, being "calculated to enlarge their understandings"; and from the establishment of the Boston Public Library in 1850, the reports of the Trustees clearly reflect the educational objectives of the institution.

As, however, the general American conception of education during the latter half of last century, when the foundations of the great municipal libraries were being laid, was almost entirely conditioned by the fact that the country was passing through its phase of phenomenal capitalist development, to claim that the libraries were designed for educational purposes is merely to rationalize the materialistic function, particularly as American education had no historical antecedents.

Edward Edwards, pioneer of the British library movement and obvious humanist that he was, had, I think, a much clearer conception of the cultural possibilities of the public library when he wrote: "Education in its truest sense, does not end at school or college but only begins there. And if libraries are not educators, in that sense of the term, they have no claim whatever to legislative attention, however serviceable in other respects."⁸

Similarly to-day Dean Louis R. Wilson and his associates of the Chicago Graduate Library School, Dr. Williamson of Columbia and numerous others, by visualizing the library against its social, educational and psychological background, have radically modified the traditional ideas and made vital contributions towards a new social concept upon which to construct the edifice of public libraries. Wilson explains himself, and has a new concept of education so far as concerns libraries, in the following statement:

"Effective development of the library cannot be achieved unless its objectives are clearly defined and the place of the library in society is clearly understood. . . if the library is to serve the public in such a way as to win enlarged support it will have to formulate and define its objectives more sharply, it will have to make them primarily educational, and it will have to bring librarians and the public generally to a widespread and clear understanding of them. If democracy is a way of life, its appropriate functioning can be achieved only by the training of members of society which will enable them to adapt themselves successfully to this way of life. On this assumption the school to-day receives support from local and state resources and is universally considered as a legitimate and necessary charge against the state. As society becomes more complex, as the period in which men must adjust themselves to the mode of life which a democracy makes necessary grows longer and the proper adminis-

⁷ Hirschberg, H. S. The State's responsibility for library service. (In: *Library Journal*, 48: 653-59, Aug. 1923).

⁸ Edwards, E. *Free Town Libraries*. Trübner, 1869.

tration of a democracy more involved, it will become increasingly imperative that society, represented both by the locality and the state, shall make provision for those types of education which will prepare society for democracy.

I expect to see the library, therefore, go consciously educational in the broad sense and take those steps in the readjustment of its organization, equipment and personnel which will enable it to meet the educational needs of groups as well as of individuals and to serve society in a fundamentally educational way. If it undertakes this wholeheartedly . . . if it becomes skilled in the administration of this service and fits it nicely to the needs of the public, I expect to see library service adequately supported by both locality and state."⁹

The trend of social history since the war has been the main stimulus to the revision of library policy. More than ever before events have made thinking people realize what are the real implications of democracy, with the result that reactionary forces have been obliged to adopt rigorous measures to suppress freedom of ideas and the dissemination of scientific knowledge. They have drawn attention to the numerous warnings uttered by political thinkers about the great danger of ignorance on matters of general social importance in any society based upon a wide diffusion of political power; for obviously a democracy cannot function satisfactorily while the greater proportion of its members remain ignorant. (In this connexion it is interesting to note that W.C. Bagley has shown the close relation between the existence of nation-wide school systems a generation ago and the present stability of representative government in the various nations of Europe).¹⁰ We have been able to study the effect of propaganda on the uneducated, seen the effect of the consolidation of newspaper interest in the hands of unscrupulous financial groups, with the inevitable distortion of news and the adoption of a deliberate policy of making the trivial in life seem important, and the important trivial. With it has come the popular magazine and periodical organized on a basis of maximum profits and seldom incorporating anything of the slightest cultural value. A fairly modern phenomenon, too, is the vast quantity of trash, mainly fiction, but a large portion of non-fiction as well, issuing from the press to provide people with the means of escaping from life and all its social complexities, or pandering to vulgar taste.

In recent years progressive libraries in America have become sensitive to social trends and ready to align themselves whole-heartedly with all progressive forces. It reflects great credit on many public libraries that, rather than seek what Carnovsky calls a purely ephemeral popularity and huge circulation returns by purchasing and circulating trivia on a basis of public demand, and thus compromising with their fundamental principles as educational institutions,¹¹ they have adopted every device at hand to promote

⁹ Wilson, L. R. *op. cit.*

¹⁰ Bagley, W. C. *Determination in education*, N. Y. : Warwick, 1928.

¹¹ Carnovsky, L. The evaluation of public library facilities. (In : Wilson, L. R., ed. *Library trends*, Chicago. Univ. pr., 1937, p. 286-309).

the reading of socially useful materials and extend the influence of the library throughout the community.¹² Yet, judged by the aspirations and standards set by educators, sociologists and the leaders of thought on library questions, there has been little reason to be content with the role the library has played in social life ; for on an average where a really good service has been built up only 30 % of the community are registered as borrowers and, as regards the proportion of the regular readers indulging in really beneficial reading, suited to their individual requirements, the library merely seems to be speaking to the converted and mentally advanced person. It has become obvious that if the communally supported libraries are to become, in the words Andrew Carnegie borrowed from Carlyle, "entitled to a first place as instruments for the elevation of the masses of the people," the entire approach to the function of the library in any scheme of adult education will have to be radically altered. From this has arisen the study of the sociology of reading in the States.

Dr. Walter Hofmann of Leipzig was the first who, clearly visualizing the mission of the public library and the opportunities it could offer the underprivileged in society for social amelioration, pointed out the impossibility of the mechanically-organized mass distribution of books meeting the educational requirements of the masses in anything like an effective manner. He criticized the organization of the public libraries on lines similar to the scientific and scholarly libraries, his contention being that the public libraries, being established to cater for the entire community, the larger proportion of which consisted of people with a limited educational background and with limited reading ability, required different methods as compared with the scholarly libraries which provide for advanced people who know their requirements and how to satisfy them. He maintained that the prevailing methods of book selection in public libraries were ineffective, based as they were on the individual judgment or preferences of committees and professors, on the requirements or the most dominant groups or on circulation returns. (The latter do, of course, reflect what people read but do not indicate what the requirements or interests of people are, particularly when the library has no suitable literature to satisfy them).

In seeking a valid basis for book selection and in an effort to reduce aimless reading, Hofmann began a detailed study of the significant interests of the common people which could be brought into relationship with the printed word. The results of his study were incorporated in his psycholo-

¹² For a brief account of the methods employed see my Report : The scope and functions of the public library in modern democratic communities. Pretoria : Van Schaik, 1937. 1/-.

gical studies of the proletariat. In practice he asked various groups of readers, differentiated from one another by social, occupational, educational or any other relevant background, to submit statements of what they wanted to read about, and after the books considered appropriate by the library had been supplied, they were asked to write another statement to say how well they had served their purpose. The accumulation of such statements over a period of years enabled the library to judge what the group each person represents prefers, as well as to know the readers' individual interests. Typical interests of the different groups of readers could thus be defined.

The need for friendly service and advice he emphasized too, and recommended the recruitment of staffs not so much on the ground of their technical skill as for their experience in life, knowledge of the social and mental backgrounds of the different groups and classes and their readiness to help people learn, together with an ability to recognize the intrinsic values in books.

Hofmann's research led in 1928 to the establishment of the Institut für Leser- und Schrifttumskunde, under the German Central Office for Public Library Interests, the object of which was to systematize the study of these questions and the conditions required to bring readers and books together in the most effective manner, as well as to adapt the stock of libraries to the interests, needs and capacities of various types of readers. Operating on a valid basis of carefully accumulated data and emphasizing educational values, it prepared catalogues of suitable literature for the labour, women, youth and various other groups concerned, written in a simple style with comments on the individual books. The catalogue of books for undifferentiated adult women (women in general), for instance, is a notable piece of work, shorn of insipid academic concepts, and based entirely upon scientifically-determined interest — and requirement data and all that is known of female psychology. It ranges, by division and sub-division into classes, based not on logical principles but on psychological categories of reading interest, from love and marriage through the various aspects of home and family life, domestic arts and crafts, gardening, use of leisure time, to books on the lives of eminent women, social relations and questions concerning women and women's rights. It was inspired by the evidence, yielded by the survey undertaken by the Leipzig public library, that women *en masse* are not in the slightest interested in abstract knowledge or in knowledge that is not relevant to their own life situations. The inevitable consequence of failure to take this into account and make the necessary adjustments, Hofmann showed, was that women (or for that matter most groups, *mutatis mutandis*) became irretrievably addicted to *Schmarrenliteratur*, in which case they could never become enlightened citizens. On the other hand, if the necessary adjustments were

made the library had limitless possibilities for helping the proletarian women to an enlightened human existence.¹³

Waples and Tyler, in appraising these pioneer efforts in collecting facts about readers' needs, state, in their work cited below, that "as a theory of public library administration it is noteworthy for the extent to which statistical techniques are utilized to interpret group needs, for the acceptance of what psychology and sociology have to contribute to the problem, and for the coherence of all elements in the administration, from the catalogue to the training of assistants."

Hofmann foresaw, as the result of the investigations, the preparation of suitable and effective reading materials for the enlightenment of the masses on sex questions, social and personal hygiene, crime and the multiplicity of other social problems on which so large a part of humanity is still in darkness.

At Leipzig a vast mass of data has been collected concerning reading and group interests. This, besides being of great importance to social science, is utilized in the preparation of all the numerous catalogues that the Institute publishes,¹⁴ and constitutes the basic material for *Leserkunde* and *Literaturpflege*. Similarly at Chicago, Moscow and Lausanne the sociology of reading has become a special branch of study. In Russia, where the equivalent of about seven million pounds is spent on popular libraries, a great deal of study has been devoted to the preparation and dissemination of simple reading materials. Particular attention has been paid to the problems of humanizing science for every man and in getting the general populace to comprehend the implications of the new social regime. It is difficult to obtain a reliable basis for evaluating the Russian experiment, though it appears to be meeting with a decided success, and at least the vast and ever-growing amount of reading by the common people is culturally significant. The libraries have taken an active part in furthering every section of the state plans and are always at hand with the necessary agitational and educational literature when campaigns are set afoot, whether they are designed to increase factory production, to push forward the spring sowing or to combat

¹³ Hofmann, W. *Die Lektüre der Frau*. Leipzig: Quelle, 1931. Unfortunately his *Leserkunde, ihr Gegenstand und ihre Methode*, which would have been an extremely important contribution to the methodology, and which was announced in the above work, has not been published. Other works of Hofmann that recompense careful study include *Der Weg zum Schrifttum*. Berlin, 1926; *Volksbücherei und Volkserziehung*. Leipzig, 1927; *Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft der deutschen volkstümlichen Bücherei*. Leipzig, 1928.

¹⁴ The *Städtische Bücherhallen* at Leipzig do not use author and subject card-catalogues at all, nor open access. On entering the libraries one finds about fifty of the printed or typed catalogues mentioned above (usually inter-leaved for additions) and grouped by subject. The book stock is never large, judged by American standards, but every book is a living item and of definite cultural value. Needless to say the necessary adaptations have had to be made as regards literature relating to politics, etc., since 1933.

illiteracy. A necessary qualification for advanced library posts is experience of active social work, so that the needs and mentality of the people are thoroughly understood by librarians.

In America the groundwork has been thoroughly covered so far, with typical efficiency and thoroughness, and in a succession of stages. The publication in 1924 of *The humanizing of knowledge* by James Harvey Robinson, well known as the author of *The Mind in the making*, and a teacher of much experience, was an important step in the formulation of ideas that had been latent for a long time. Robinson, facing the question of how human knowledge is to be so ordered and presented, popularized and spread abroad among pupils, students and adults "as to produce permanent effects and an attitude of mind appropriate to our time and its perplexities", pointed out that "most of the best books are simply too long and too hard for even ambitious and intelligent readers", and emphasized "a woeful ignorance even among persons who pass for intelligent, earnest and well read, in regard to highly important matters that are perfectly susceptible of clear general statement. . . It has become apparent that we must fundamentally re-order and re-adjust our knowledge before we can hope to get it into the current of our daily thought and conduct. It must be re-synthesized and re-humanized. It must be made to seem vitally relevant to our lives and deeper interests." Knowledge, the author maintains, is readable when it is humanized. The book for the general reader with no great surplus of time, preparation or initial interest must fulfil three requirements :—

1. It must enlist the readers attention, which is likely to succeed when the writer makes the reader feel that the topic concerns him personally and individually.

2. The facts and information must be presented in terms and in an order which will be understood by the reader and will fit into his way of looking at things.

3. The significance of the information in its bearing on the reader's thought and conduct and his judgments of others should be wisely suggested.¹⁵

The Adult Education Movement and educational psychologists meanwhile demonstrated that the loss of receptivity and efficiency caused by increasing age in respect of learning was much less than was formerly supposed.¹⁶

The next stage was the survey undertaken by Gray and Munroe of the reading interests and habits of adults, which showed what an important and

¹⁵ Robinson, J. H. *The humanizing of knowledge*. Hodder, 1924.

¹⁶ Thorndike, E. L. *Adult learning*, N. Y. : Macmillan Co., 1928.

universal social phenomenon reading is in modern society.¹⁷ Of American adults 97% read at least newspapers, 75% magazines, and 50% books of some description. The average amount of time given to reading each day as reported by several thousand adults from different social groups is the surprisingly high figure of 90 minutes. At the same time the survey emphasized the awful and meaningless trash that all but a very small minority confine their reading to, and Waples aptly remarks that it explodes the notion that reading is in itself a good thing, a concept which dates from the age of scholasticism when only scholars knew how to write and scholarship was a sacred trust.¹⁸ The subsequent investigation undertaken by Waples showed that what people read is determined largely by (1) what is most accessible, (2) most readable with a minimum of mental effort, (3) what interests people most, in that order; the sources being (1) the news and magazine stands, (2) the commercial subscription libraries, (3) books borrowed from friends or material found lying about in waiting rooms and the like, (4) the public library, and lastly the legitimate book-stores.¹⁹

Librarians who conceive of their profession as one with a definite social mission to fulfil cannot regard the present state of affairs with equanimity. The fault, of course, must partly lie with a defective system of education and in this respect we are to-day witnessing important modifications and adjustments in educational methods which, in countries like the U. S. A., where 65% of the population pass through the high schools, are likely to have far-reaching consequences. School libraries in particular are gradually being made a dynamic educational force and becoming a vital part of secondary education in an effort to induce the young to regard good books as friendly guides in the solution of life's problems, and as permanent sources of pleasure and culture and not merely as class-room tools. Further, there is the Adult Education Movement with which the library has co-operated through a specially trained and well educated personnel, advice being offered in the choice of books and assistance granted to students through the preparation of reading courses adapted to their age, education, taste and previous experience.²⁰

From the point of view of the library the whole question is being approached to-day from a sound scientific standpoint. The Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago, established with the assistance of

¹⁷ Gray, W. L. & Munroe, R. The reading interests & habits of adults. N. Y.: Macmillan Co., 1929.

¹⁸ Waples, D. People versus Print. (In: Wilson, L. R., ed. Library trends, p. 225-68).

¹⁹ Waples, D. *op. cit.*

²⁰ Libraries and adult education. Chicago: A. L. A., 1926.

the Carnegie Corporation, has undertaken to study the social implications and uses of print, without fear or favour of commercial pressure. It is hoped, as Waples notes, that the facts might help public librarians, teachers and publishers to direct the public's reading more intelligently. Believing, from the evidence available, that the trash the majority of people never rise above is not a true reflection of their genuine reading interests, and acting on the faith that it could be replaced by something better if suitable data were available, members of the school have conducted several community surveys of reading to discover what the significant reading interests of groups²¹ of adults are, whose reading is not reflected in the circulation returns of the public libraries, with a view to correlating these ultimately with the library. From the broad social welfare point of view the reading interests of such groups are, after all, the more important. By comparing the topics of most interest to the different groups as reflected by such surveys with the topics on which the groups actually read it is possible to discover what interests are not being satisfied. The method evolved by Waples and Tyler they describe as follows :

"The list of topics used to determine the reading interests of a group was obtained by classifying several thousand questions discussed in magazines published in the U. S. A. since 1919. The headings used for the classifications were then used as topics, excluding subjects of interest only to particular vocational groups, subjects purely fictitious, humorous subjects and historical subjects. It includes all contemporary topics of interest to the general reader.

"Many groups of adults were asked to check the topics in order to show which topics are most interesting to each group. The groups were selected by certain factors which were found to make for differences in reading interest."²²

Any groups alike in respect of sex, age, occupation, education, etc., were found to have very similar reading interests in the field of general non-fiction. The studies have emphasized, they state, the fact that the common people do take an interest in current questions of social importance and focussed attention on the likelihood of certain conditions accounting for the failure of many groups to read about the subjects of most interest to them.

The defining of the reading needs of communities by this means is likely to be of immense value not only to the librarian in his task of book selection and adjusting the administration for more effective service to the various adult groups of which the community is composed, and which are not reached at present by the libraries, but also to the writer, publisher and educator and similar agencies involved. Naturally within each group there will always be individual variations, but as social and environmental influ-

²¹ A group, as used throughout this article, is composed of individuals alike in respect of one or more such factors found to influence reading interest, as sex, age, educational status, type of occupation, environment, etc.

²² Waples, D. & Tyler, R. W. What people want to read about: a study of group interests and a survey of problems in adult reading. Chicago : Univ. pr., 1931.

ences largely condition the intellectual interests of particular groups it will be possible to determine their reading interests from a knowledge of those factors.

Moreover, the composite of such reading-interest patterns could be studied by sociologists and educators for the purpose of detecting the cultural shortages of typical groups within the population at large. Such shortages, as Waples and Tyler point out, are indicated by socially important topics towards which a group is largely or wholly indifferent. The shortages thus defined represent the educational needs of significant groups which can be met by wisely selected reading.

Waples and Tyler, like Hofmann many years previously, emphasize the defects in the usual methods of book selection, for such knowledge of reading interests as the librarian, publisher and bookseller acquire by experience does not extend to the interests of the less articulate groups, e. g. tradesmen, domestic servants and farmers. Also the interests of the more articulate and predominant groups, the groups who consume most of the reading matter provided, can be known only within certain limits, viz., the limits set by the reading matter at hand.

The problem of course does not end here, for allied to it is the question of to what extent the adult population at large has mastered the mechanics of reading, and what conditions are necessary to make reading materials comprehensible to the less advanced. Literacy is essential to intelligent citizenship and social progress, as Gray and Leary state in the introduction to their study; for social enlightenment, personal advancement, enrichment of experience, wholesome enjoyment of leisure are all advanced by the ability to read intelligently and with understanding whatever interprets and illuminates the phenomena of life.²³ By adapting the common statistical devices used in measuring social phenomena for testing reading ability, they discovered that 50% of the American adult population cannot read with sufficient ease to benefit from the standard material now available for adults in public libraries. In fact 50% of the population have not attained the reading ability expected of a grade 7 pupil. This figure seems surprisingly high and one is inclined to consider it peculiar to the States, yet from random observation in Europe, and judged by the results of Hofmann's investigations, I should not be surprised if it were equally applicable in many other European countries. After all the proportion of population passing through secondary education in Europe is less than one-quarter of what it is in America, and ignorance on elementary matters is just as widespread. Gray and Leary have contributed a useful analysis of the elements both as regards

²³ Gray, W. S., & Leary, B. E. *What makes a book readable*. Chicago: Univ. pr., 1935.

the content and the physical make-up, such as length of work, typography, structure of language, vocabulary, etc., required to make books attractive and readable for the masses of the people.²⁴

The studies discussed above have provided valuable preliminary data upon which librarians, educators, authors, publishers and sociologists can co-operate in the task of diffusing useful knowledge, particularly amongst the less advanced and less privileged members of society; for only when the library can reach and influence all the component parts of the community amidst which it functions towards a better life, based upon our common heritage of knowledge, can it really claim to be an effective democratic institution. In this co-operation between the various elements mentioned, upon scientifically determined data, lies our greatest hope for the part libraries will be able to play in an effective policy of adult education in the near future.

In the past the notions upon which the public libraries have designed their administration and policy have been rather vague and founded on the assumption that, organized as they were, they were contributing all in their power to the vocational, cultural and recreational needs of the community. That such a wide gap as exists at present between "recreational" and cultural reading has no valid justification; that recreational reading whether expressed in the novel or non-fiction could, and should be of cultural significance; that a sharp distinction should be drawn between aimless and useless reading on the one hand and reading that helps the individual to adjust himself to life and his social milieu on the other, are all concepts of very recent growth.²⁵ The book is still the most effective means mankind has discovered for disseminating ideas, whether of truth or beauty. At the same time there is a very real danger of print degenerating into an anodyne for a very large proportion of the people, or of its merely confusing others. In essence the problem of our generation, in countries that still adhere to the democratic ideal, is to canalize the will to constructive social innovation, as Lancelot Hogben recently stated in his address to the 16th conference of the British Institute of Adult Education.

London, January, 1938

²⁴ Reading tests are already available for testing the reading ability and power of comprehension of different individuals. Data gathered by this means concerning the individual retarded reader should be of great value to readers' advisors in selecting material of appropriate ease or difficulty as regards literary presentation. It is interesting to note that in Soviet Russia standardized signs have been introduced into catalogues to indicate five degrees of reading material—from the most simple and popular up to the most technical and specialized.

²⁵ See Butler, P. *Introduction to library science*. Chicago: Univ. pr., 1933, for a useful differentiation between types of reading and a discussion of individual motives. Also Terman, L. M., & Lima, M. *Children's reading*. N. Y.: Appleton, 1931.

MOTION PICTURES ADAPTED FROM BOOKS AND PUBLISHED MATERIAL

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(Selznick-United Artists)

The Citadel. Novel by A. J. Cronin. (M. G. M.)

Damsel in distress. Based on the story by P. G. Wodehouse. Dir: George Stevens.
Cast: Fred Astaire, Joan Fontaine, Burns & Allen, Constance Collier, Mickey
Rooney. (R. K. O. Radio)

Forsyte saga. James Hilton is preparing the screen adaptation of Galsworthy's novel for
M. G. M.

Hurricane. From the story by Charles Nordhoff & J. N. Hall.

Dir: John Ford. Cast: Dorothy Lamour, Raymond Massey, Aubrey Smith,
Thomas Mitchell. (Goldwyn-United Artists)

Kidnapped. From the novel by R. L. Stevenson. Dir: Otto Preminger. Cast: Warner
Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew, John Carradine, Robert Allen (20th Century-Fox)

Lawrence of Arabia is in preparation with Leslie Howard and Alexander Korda as co-
producers.

Light that failed, by Rudyard Kipling. The script was annotated by Kipling before his
death. (Paramount)

Marie-Antoinette. From the biography by Stefan Zweig. Dir: W. S. Van Dyke. Cast:
Norma Shearer, Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Sullivan, Melvyn Douglas, Henry
Stephenson. (M. G. M.)

Men are such fools. From the novel by Faith Baldwin. Dir: Busby Berkeley. Cast:
Wayne Morrie, Humphrey Bogart, Priscilla Lane, (Warner Bros.)

Mystery of Hunting's End. From a story by M. G. Eberhardt. Dir: Noel Smith.
(Warner Bros.)

Northwest Passage. Novel by K. Roberts. (M. G. M.)

Penrod's double trouble. Based on stories by Booth Tarkington. Dir: Lew Seiler.
(Warner Bros.)

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm. Based on the novel by Kate Douglas Wiggin. Dir:
Alan Dwan. Cast: Shirley Temple, Gloria Stuart, Randolph Scott, Jack Haley,
Helen Westley, Alan Dinehart, Phyllis Brooks. (20th Century-Fox)

Rise of Disraeli. (20th Century-Fox)

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. Based on the Grimm fairy tale. First feature-length
cartoon. Using the new Multiplane camera, giving more realistic impressions.
(Walt Disney—R. K. O. Radio)

They seek a country, by Francis Brett Young, has been purchased by M. G. M.

Three men in the snow. Based on the novel by Erich Kastner. Dir: Eddie Buzzell.
Cast: Robert Young, Florence Rice, Edna May Oliver, Frank Morgan, Reginald
Owen. (M. G. M.)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Illustration. A new process. A new drawing paper, which provides half-tone effects so that commercial artists and layout men in the graphic arts may improve greatly upon line cuts and yet get their engravings at line-cut cost, has recently been placed on the market. This new paper, called "Doubletone", is sensitized with chemicals that are not visible until they have been "developed" by other chemicals laid on with brush or pen.

In using Doubletone, sketches are made the same as on any other drawing paper. Then the dark tones are brought out with a dark tone developer. After these are developed, light tones are brought out by the application of a light tone developer. In both cases, the developers are blotted as fast as they are applied instead of being permitted to dry. The result is that the artist can practically create a high-light half-tone in the original drawing. In fact, four shades can be produced—white, black and two tones of gray.

This new paper is particularly useful at points where Ben Day effects are desired, yet the cost is considerably less. (*Scientific American*, June, 1937, p.407. An accompanying illustration gives an idea of the effects that can be obtained).

Public Documents. Chicago: A. L. A., 1933 + *Annual*. The issue for 1937, entitled: *Public documents . . . with Archives and Libraries*, contains, p. 188-219: Popular names of 20. century British Government Reports, by Angus P. Fletcher. Appendix A is a List of Chairmen, Appendix B, a short list of popular names. This useful contribution is complementary to the one that appeared in the *Bulletin of the British Library of Political . . . Science*, no. 61: 20-27, March 1933.

Printed Catalogue Cards. From The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York City. "A new service to libraries by the H. W. Wilson Company began in March with the publication of sets of catalog cards for newly published books that an advisory group of librarians and educators believe will be ultimately selected for various units of the *Standard Catalog Series*.

This service will fill a growing need for a prompt and reasonable source of supply for professionally prepared catalog cards. The Dewey Decimal Classification number and subject heading will be so printed upon each card that it may be filed in the card catalog without any extra work in the library.

For the first year, cards for about five or six hundred books will be printed at the rate of forty to sixty per month. The number of cards in each set will vary, perhaps from three upward, according to the nature of the book, with a probable average of five.

The price is ten cents for the first set of cards in each order, unless otherwise noted. All additional sets in the same order are five cents per set. Thus the cost of five sets of cards in *one* order is thirty cents; ten sets fifty-five cents.

This low price is made possible by the elimination of bookkeeping costs thru the use of coupons. Sheets of twenty coupons, good for five cents each, are now on sale at one dollar. By attaching the proper number of coupons to each order for catalog cards, library ordering may be simplified. There is no charge for postage.

Books for which cards are made will be selected as promptly as may be safely possible. Cards may be ordered monthly from announcements to be published in the *Wilson Bulletin*, beginning with the March 1938 issue."

 IMPORTANT

S. A. L. — The title-page and index to v.5 will be issued with the completion of v.6.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

RULES OF THE TRANSVAAL BRANCH

1. The name of the Branch shall be known as the Transvaal Branch of the South African Library Association.

2. The objects of the Branch shall be identical with those of the South African Library Association Constitution.

3. The membership of the Branch shall be open to those who are members of the South African Library Association.

4. The affairs of the Branch shall be managed by a Committee, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer and four other members.

5. Meetings of the Branch shall be held at least four times a year.

6. (a) A Committee of seven, with power to co-opt, shall be elected by the members; this Committee shall elect a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and an Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, from out of its number. Should the Committee be unable to agree upon its Chairman, the Committee member who, in the election by the members, has polled the largest number of votes, shall *ipso facto* become Chairman.

(b) *Method of election.* Nomination forms shall be sent to all members, at least one month before the Annual General Meeting. Nominations must be signed by at least two voters. All candidates for election shall signify to the Hon. Secretary their willingness to stand for election, before the election papers are circularized. Voting papers shall be sent to every member whose subscription to the South African Library Association is not in arrear, at least two weeks before the Annual Meeting. Scrutineers shall be appointed, the votes counted, and the results declared at the Annual Meeting.

7. The Branch shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitution and By-laws of the South African Library Association.

Amendments and Resolutions

11. 10. 1933. All meetings of the Branch shall be held on Wednesday afternoons at 3 p. m., and every alternate meeting shall be held in a place other than Johannesburg.

28. 11. 1936. The immediate past chairman shall be *ex officio* a member of the incoming Committee.

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Extracts from the Minutes of Proceedings, Nov. 1937 to Mar. 1938.
Indexing of "The Star"

Resolved: that The Council approve of this project of the Transvaal Branch. (N. B. The suggested subscription would be between £2.12.6 and £3.3.0 p. a. We have undertaken to ascertain the number of libraries, clubs and corporations, here and abroad, likely to support the scheme. Will intending subscribers please send in their names, and inspan others so as to ensure success?)

Library Exchanges

Resolved: (on the recommendation of the Transvaal Branch) that the Carnegie Corporation of New York be approached for financial help to librarians and assistants arranging overseas exchanges.

Custom Duty

Resolved: that representations be made to have Item 326 of the *Customs Tariff* amended by the inclusion of the words "free public libraries" after "hospitals" in the third line.

AFRICANA

*Prices exceeding £1.1.0, that have been realised at recent sales in Johannesburg **

	£.	s.	d.
ADAMS, W. Modern voyager & traveller. 1832. 4V.	2.	5.	0
AFRICANUS, L. Descriptionum Africae. 1632.	3.	0.	0
— History and description of Africa. 3V. (Hakluyt Society).	2.	15.	0
ANDERSSON, C. J. Lake Ngami. 1856.	£ 1.	10.	0 ;
ATTWELL, S. G. Kyamdaka. 1933.	1.	11.	0
AYLIFF, J. English-Kafir dictionary. 1843. MS. notes.	1.	4.	0
BAINES, T. Victoria Falls. 1865.	1.	3.	0
BANNISTER, S. Humane policy. 1830.	14.	10.	0
BARKLEY, Sir H. Our just right: correspondence between Sir H. Barkley and Burgers. 1876.	2.	7.	6
BARROW, Sir J., bart. Auto-biographical memoir. 1847. Rhodes' signature.	1.	10.	0
— Travels in China. 1804.	2.	0.	0
— Travels into the interior of southern Africa. 1802—04. 2V. in one.	2.	15.	0
— 1806. 2V. Earl Grey's autograph.	3.	5.	0
— Voyage to Cochinchina. 1806.	10.	5.	0
BERNATZIK, H. A. Dark continent.	£2.	10.	0 ;
BIRD, J. Annals of Natal. 1888. 2V.	3.	0.	0
BIRD, W. State of the Cape of Good Hope. 1823.	1.	15.	0
BOTELER, T. Narrative of a voyage of discovery to Africa. 1835.	1.	2.	6
BOWLER, T. W. Kafir wars and the British settlers in S. A. 1865.	2.	10.	0
— Pictorial album of Cape Town. 1866.	20.	0.	0
BOYCE, W. M. B. Grammar of the Kafir language. 1844.	18.	0.	0
BURCHELL, W. J. Travels in the interior of southern Africa. 1822—24. 2V.	1.	6.	0
BURTON, R. F. Lake regions of central equatorial Africa: papers read before the R. Geographical Society.	37.	10.	0
Autographs of K. Johnson & J. Kirk.	1.	7.	6
BUSHMEN. History of the Bosjemans.	1.	7.	6
BUTLER, H. South African sketches. 1841.	11.	15.	0
CAMOENS, L. de. The Lusiad. 1777.	5.	0.	0
CAMPBELL, J. Travels in South Africa, first journey. 1815, and second journey. 1822. 2V.	6.	10.	0
— " " " " 1815. Rhodes' bookplate.	1.	15.	0
— " " " " 1822. 2V.	2.	15.	0
CAMPBELL, Roy. Adamastor. 1930. No. 26 of 75 copies.	1.	11.	0
— Broken record. 1934. First issue which had to be withdrawn.	2.	0.	0
— " " " " No. 23 of 50 copies.	1.	5.	0
— Mithraic emblems. 1936. No. 11 of 30 copies.	2.	2.	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Blue book. Documents on the government and finance. 1827. No. 406.	4.	0.	0
CARTER, G. Narrative of the loss of the Grosvenor. 1791.	2.	5.	0
CHAPMAN, J. Travels in the interior of S. A. 1868. 2V.	6.	10.	0
CHASE, J. C. Natal papers. 1843. Author's copy signed.	30.	0.	0
COHEN, L. Reminiscences of Johannesburg. 1911.	2.	10.	0
— Reminiscences of Kimberley. 1911.	£5.	0.	0 ;
— " " " " Authors' Autograph.	7.	10.	0
— Shloma Levy. Special ed. of 100 copies.	5.	5.	0
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Cape Town. Manual for members. 1847.	£1.	4.	0 ;
COX, Sir G. Life of J. W. Colenso. 1888. 2V.	1.	8.	0
CUMMING, R. G. Five years of a hunter's life. 1850. 2V.	1.	2.	6
DAMPIER, W. Nieuwe reistogt rondom de wereld. 1771.	1.	2.	6
Sir E. P. Solomon's bookplate.	1.	10.	0
	8.	0.	0

* Compiled by Miss Niven, from the priced catalogues kindly marked by Mr. Fred. Rose, 5, Stability Bldgs., 106, Fox St., Johannesburg.

- DANIELL, S. Sketches representing the native tribes. 1820. £6. 10. 0; 8. 0. 0
 DAPPER, O. Beschreibung von Afrika. 1670. 7. 5. 0
 — 1671. 4. 5. 0
 DENHAM & CLAPPERTON. Narrative of travels & discoveries. 1826.
 Sir E. P. Solomon's bookplate. 2. 0. 0
 DU BOIS, J. P. I. Vies des gouverneurs généraux. 1763. 2. 15. 0
 EVANS, I. B. Pole. Flowering plants of S. A. 1920—21. V.1, pts. 1—4. 3. 15. 0
 FAIRBRIDGE, D. Historic houses of S. A. 1922. 4. 4. 0
 FARIA Y SOUSA, M. de. History of Portugal. 1698. 2. 15. 0
 FITZPATRICK, Sir J. P. Jock of the bushveld. 1907. 2. 5. 0
 — Transvaal from within. For private circulation. 3. 0. 0
 FRERE, Sir Bartle. Eastern Africa as a field for missionary labour. 1874. 1. 5. 0
 Presented by Lady Frere to Canon Duckworth.
 GALTON, F. Narrative of an explorer. 1853. With the author's best regards. 2. 0. 0
 GARDINER, A. F. Narrative of a journey to the Zoolu country. 1836. 2. 10. 0
 Sir E. P. Solomon's bookplate.
 GLEANINGS IN AFRICA. 1806. 1. 15. 0
 GROUT, L. Zululand. 1864. 1. 15. 0
 HARRIS, J. Navigantium atque itinerantium bibliotheca. 1744—48. 5. 10. 0
 HARRIS, W. C. Game & wild animals in Southern Africa. 1840. 19. 0. 0
 — Narrative of an expedition into Southern Africa. 1838. 1. 5. 0
 Inscribed: "G. Ingram from Capt. Harris."
 — Wild sports of Southern Africa. 1841. £3. 0. 0; 3. 10. 0
 — " " " " 1844. 3. 17. 6
 HERBERT, T. "Relation of some yeares travail." 1634. 3. 2. 6
 HERSCHEL, Sir J. F. W. Result of astronomical observations. 1847. 1. 5. 0
 KAY, S. Travels & researches in Caffraria. 1833. 1. 2. 0
 KOLBE, P. Present state of the Cape of Good Hope. 1781. poor. 3. 0. 0
 KRONLEIN, J. G. Nai-keiti neisa tsi asa testemans diti. 1886. 2. 0. 0
 KRUGER, P. Memories. 1902. Limited ed. of 50 sets. 3. 10. 0
 LA CAILLE, Abbé de. Catalogue of 9766 stars. 1847. 1. 5. 0
 LAMBART, F. R. H. Few hints, facts, etc. gathered from life among the Boers. 1881. With the Author's compliments. 1. 10. 0
 LA PEROUSE, J. F. G. Voyage... autour du monde. 1799. 2V. & atlas. 3. 10. 0
 LATROBE, C. I. Journal of a visit to South Africa. 1818. £7.10.0; £8. 10. 0; 8. 12. 6
 From the Library of Sir Samuel Hoare, bart. with his bookplate. MS. dissertation by his grandfather. 9. 5. 0
 LE VAILLANT, M. New travels into the interior parts of Africa. 1796. 3. 15. 0
 — Nieuwe reize. 1803. 1. 15. 0
 — Travels into the interior parts of Africa. 1790. 2V. 3. 10. 0
 LICHTENSTEIN, H. Travels in Southern Africa. 1st ed. 1812. 2V. 12. 0. 0
 — 2V. in one. 10. 0. 0
 — 2V. in one. 8. 0. 0
 — V.1 only. 2. 15. 0
 LLOYD, W. W. On active service. 1890. 1. 5. 0
 LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Transactions. 1795—1802, 1803. 2. 0. 0
 LUCAS, T. J. Camp life & sport in S. A. 1878. 1. 3. 0
 — Campaign in S. A. 1861. 7. 0. 0
 — " " " 1865. 5. 10. 0
 MAFEKING MAIL. Siege issue. £1. 9. 0; 1. 10. 0
 MANDELSLO, J. A. de. Voyages célèbres et remarquables. 1727. 2. 0. 0
 MANN, R. J. Colony of Natal. 1859. Inscribed "Bishop Powell (???) from Dr. Mann." 1. 5. 0
 — Presentation copy to Sir J. Swinburne. 1. 10. 0
 MASON, G. H. Life with the Zulus of Natal. 1855. 1. 10. 0
 MAXWELL, M. Stalking big game with a camera. 1925. 1. 2. 6
 MENDELSSOHN, S. South African bibliography. 1910. 2V. £8. 7. 6
 calf, 14. 5. 0
 MENPES, M. War impressions. 1902. 1. 10. 0

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Mr. Freer,

With the last issue of the journal *South African Libraries* you have completed five volumes. I feel that I must write to congratulate you and Miss Hartmann on the very high standard which you have maintained. Our Association's journal compares favourably with the best of those which we receive regularly from overseas. Considering the limited number of people on whom you can draw for assistance, the continued excellence of *S. A. L.* is a great tribute to the energy and keenness of its editors.

The School and Children's Library number which appeared in January is an outstanding achievement. It has created among teachers and other educationists a new interest in the Library Movement. In Johannesburg we are endeavouring to establish very close contacts with teachers; the January number of *S. A. L.* is proving of great value in achieving this.

Please accept my thanks and the thanks of the members of my staff for the very valuable stimulus which your journal has given to the Library Movement in this City.

Yours sincerely,

R. F. KENNEDY

Public Library, Johannesburg

(BRITISH) LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXAMINATION RESULTS, DECEMBER 1937

Miss F. Nottes and Mr. H. S. Liebgott, both of the Johannesburg Public Library, passed the Elementary examination.

SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TRANSVAAL BRANCH

PROGRAMME AND ACTIVITIES

1937. Oct. 27. Johannesburg. Public Library.
Retiring Chairman's Address.¹
Afterwards, by courtesy of the proprietors, members were shown the film entitled: "The Book, from cover to cover".
Committee, 1937-38:— Miss Elliott (Hon. Secretary), Miss Speight (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. Christie, Freer, Kennedy, Kritzingen (Chairman) & Stirling.
Dec. 8. Visit to the Archives, Pretoria.
1938. Jan. 19. Visit to Krugersdorp Public Library. Paper by Miss M. W. Shilling.²

¹Printed in *S. A. L.* 5, no. 4: 181—85, Apl. 1938.

²— — — — — 186—90, — 1938. Reported in *The Star*, 20.1.38 & *Die Transvaler*, 21. 1. 38.

- Mar. 9. Visit to Libraries of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Education Department, Union Buildings, Pretoria.
- May 4. Visit to Johannesburg Public Library. Paper by Mr. R.F. Kennedy : "City Library Service in the U. S. A."³
- June 8. Visit to Springs Public Library. Paper by Mr. Peck.
- July. Proposed joint meeting of the Branch and the Teachers' Conference. Paper by Miss G. Hunt.
- August 10. Visit to Onderstepoort Library and Laboratory.
- September 14. Visit to Randfontein Public Library. Paper by Miss J. Rowland.
- October 26. Annual meeting. Johannesburg Public Library.

"For the first time in my life I tasted that wonderful experience, when the printed words leave the page and become an infusion in the blood, making the heart beat faster, and transporting the imagination to some other sphere of existence. I learned then what reading meant, when not the eye or even the brain but the whole being was concentrated." *From: My part in a changing world*, by Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence (Gollancz, 1938. 15/-), after reading Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*.

MARRIAGE

DIX—CAMERON.—At St. George's Church, Parktown, on the 14. May, Dorothy Mary Emily, eldest daughter of the late C. W. Dix and Mrs. Dix, of Forest Town, Johannesburg, to William Alexander James Cameron. Before her marriage Miss Dix was Librarian of the S. A. Institute for Medical Research.

OBITUARY

We regret to have to record the death of W. R. Morrison, on 19. May, 1938, at Johannesburg. Mr. Morrison was first Acting, and from the death of Dr. Gubbins in 1935. Director of The Africana Museum.

Mr. R. F. Kennedy is the acting official pending permanent arrangements.

MORE BOOKS FOR THE TEACHER & CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

- BUDD, R., ed. — . . . Science books for the elementary school. N.Y. : Wilson, 1937. 35cts, (Reading for a background, no. 5).
- INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION. — . . . La coordination dans le domaine de la littérature enfantine. Genève : Bur. intern. d'éduc., 1933. Frs. 1.50.
- Some methods employed in the choice of books for children's libraries. *Ibid.*, 1930. Fr. 1.
- LOGASA, H. — The high school library, its function in education. N.Y. : Appleton (1928). 6/-.
- McCREA, M. H., comp. — Significance of the school library : an aid for speakers & writers. Chicago : A. L. A., 1937. 50cts.
- MOTION PICTURES IN EDUCATION : a summary of the literature : source book for teachers and administrators ; comp. . . . under the auspices of the American Council on Education. N.Y. : Wilson, 1937. \$2.50.
- SMITH, H. L. — . . . Bibliography of literature on education in countries other than the U. S. A. Bloomington, Ind. : Bureau of co-operative research, Indiana Univ. [1937]. \$1 (Bull. of the School of education).
- TOWNSEND, M. E. — . . . Audio-visual aids for teachers, etc. N.Y. : Wilson, 1937. 75cts.

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

Boksburg. *Public Library.* Tenders have been invited for the erection of the New Public Library. (R. D. M. 2.5.38.)

Durban. Mr. Franklin Rooke, City Librarian for Durban, has drawn up a scheme for travelling libraries. As the second largest library in the Union and with its children's library the largest, the Durban Library hopes to equip two two-ton trucks with 2,000 books. These trucks will be sent out daily to the urban areas, each suburb being visited once a week. (*The Star*, 30. 3. 38.)

³ *The Star*, 5. 5. 38.

LITERATURE FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN BANTU

by

R. H. W. SHEPHERD *

Library facilities for Non-Europeans in South Africa are meagre. Even at most Native educational institutions libraries are generally quite inadequate. The whole matter of library equipment and personnel demands much more thorough tackling on the part of the authorities of such institutions. The experiments of the Carnegie Non-European Library, Transvaal, are worthy of every encouragement and should be multiplied throughout the country. It is based and administered on lines similar to the County Library Systems of Great Britain and the United States of America. In Britain and America the county is the library unit, and in the Transvaal the library unit is the Province. In other respects the county and provincial systems do not differ in any essential feature. The system has been proved by experience to be the most efficient, effective and economic method of providing library service to small and scattered communities. From a central headquarters library books in bulk are supplied to local centres such as rural schools, village clubs and other institutions. These books are exchanged for others as often as required and in addition any borrower can apply at any time to his local centre for a particular work not in the local collection and this will be supplied by the headquarters library. Thus any reader has many thousands of volumes at his call instead of a comparatively small and stagnant collection. The boon such a system would be to the Native who after days at school and college finds himself having few contacts with educated people cannot be calculated. It is interesting to note that in reply to the question, "What do non-Europeans read?" those responsible for the Transvaal experiment declare: "Indians will read anything that the Europeans read and so will the better educated Native and Coloured person; children of all types will read and enjoy the same books as those enjoyed by White children. Some Natives will not read novels because they think it a waste of time; they are keen on improving their knowledge of the world and prefer to read books which give information rather than amusement. In one location the best read book was Breasted's *History of the Ancient Egyptians*. Biography, espe-

* Extract from *Literature for the South African Bantu*... report of a visit to the U.S.A. under the auspices of the Visitors' Grants Committee, of the Carnegie Corporation. Pretoria: The Committee, 1936. pages 74-76. Reprinted by kind permission of The Committee.

cially of people connected with Africa ; travel ; history written in easily readable language ; and books well illustrated, of general interest, such as the *Wonder Books* and the *National Geographic Magazine*, are the most popular classes. All books dealing with Native life and South African affairs are well received." A considered statement such as this makes it clear that the provision of library facilities for Bantu readers is worthy of support.

An important step towards the more effective organisation of non-European library service in South Africa and the consequent stimulating of a love of literature among the Bantu would be the training of non-Europeans in library service. This might be best effected by means being provided by some interested body for the opening of a School of Librarians at a centre like Fort Hare or Lovedale, for training on lines similar to those followed at Hampton Institute. When such librarians were trained missionary institutions could assist by employing them to run their libraries preferably as full-time workers. Some might also find employment in Native branches of public libraries. Thus incidentally there would be provided a new and attractive sphere of employment for educated Bantu youths and girls. If Native students while taking their courses of training could be in daily contact with librarians of their own race who know their needs and the books available for them and who could inspire them with a love of reading, much might be done to raise up a reading public among the Bantu. From teachers, nurses and others the movement would spread. This has already been demonstrated in that the Natal Education Department has a Native Teachers' Library of nearly 3,000 volumes, in charge of a full-time Native librarian, which is well patronized.

In a land like South Africa where through various causes there are hosts of under-educated adults, both White and Black, the investigations made in the United States concerning the provision of literature suited to the needs of such a class deserve the closest attention, with a view to meeting such needs amongst the various races of the sub-continent.

The inauguration of an annual Book Week in South African primary and secondary schools is greatly to be commended.

The collections of *Africana* found in the Gubbins Library in Johannesburg and at the South African Native College, Fort Hare, are worthy of commendation, and should prove a boon to research workers in coming days. It is to be hoped that many additional items will yet be added to these libraries.

In conclusion, let it be stated that a great pre-requisite is the recognition by all interested — the Bantu themselves, university authorities, missionaries and others — that the provision of literature for the Bantu

is of supreme importance. The Native tribes of South Africa face to-day a new and perplexing world. Their old life is passing because of the inrush of Western civilization. Old sanctions no longer hold. Their former occupations and recreations are largely gone. Vast numbers are being taught in school to read. While in school and when they leave it they ought to find within their reach literature suited to their every need. Only thus can they be equipped for the demands of the new day. Only thus can they find a substitute of a satisfying kind to take the place of so much that has passed from them. No individual and no nation will reach their highest development without a thoughtful and reverent love for good literature.

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

Krugersdorp. Second Branch Library. A West Krugersdorp branch of the Krugersdorp Carnegie Public Library was opened yesterday afternoon to meet the needs of teachers and children in the four large schools in the area. The branch is the second to be established by the library in Krugersdorp within 18 months, the first being at Lewisham. The West Krugersdorp branch is temporarily housed in a shop in Rustenburg Road, and for the present will meet the needs of juvenile readers, though in future it is hoped to provide properly constructed reading rooms and to have a full-time assistant in the area. The decision to establish a second branch of the library was due to the unqualified success of the Lewisham branch, which now handles over 500 books a month. Until such time as the new branch is properly established adults will still have to obtain their books from the main library in Monument Street. April, from a reading point of view, was a record month for the library, almost 10,000 books being issued.

(*The Star*, 4. 5. 38.)

Rural Library Services. Interdepartmental Library Report. At its annual conference in August the women's section of the Transvaal Agricultural Union resolved that as soon as the Interdepartmental Committee's Report was issued, a round table conference would be called to consider ways and means of carrying the Report into effect in rural areas.* The conference was held in Pretoria on 27. May, 1938. Mrs. Edith O'Connor, President of the Women's Section of the T. A. U., presided, and representatives of the executive committee of the Women's T. A. U., the T. A. U., the Provincial Education Department, the State Library, the Germiston (Carnegie) Library and the S. A. Library Association, were present. The conference moved: "That this conference requests the Government and the Administrator to adopt the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee as soon as possible." A resolution was also passed requesting the Administrator to recognize Germiston as the headquarters of the future Transvaal Free Rural Library System, and a deputation was appointed to interview the Minister of Agriculture on this point. The Committee's report states that it is convinced that no marked improvement can be effected, nor continuous progress ensured unless a radical change is made in the library policy of the country. To bring this about, a strong lead should be given by the Government. (*Star*, 28. 5. 38)

* (Cf. *S. A. L.* 5, no. 2 : 87-88, Oct. 1937.)

NEW EXCHANGES EFFECTED

BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. — Bulletin.

Calcutta : The University, 1, 1937+

NEW YORK LIBRARIES.

Albany : State Library School, Univ. of the State of N.Y. : 11, 1927+

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Papers of conferences.

Wellington. 1, 1910 ; 4, 1926 ; 6, 1928 ; 7, 1930 ; 8, 1935 ; 9, 1937+

NATIVE TEACHERS' JOURNAL.

P. M. Burg : Education Dept., Natal, 1938+

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

A. L. A. — Books & pamphlets. Mar. 1938. 23 p.

DRYAD PRESS. — Publications on handicrafts. Leicester (1938).

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE. — [News sheets]

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Millinery : Coatees . . . of ostrich feathers.

Diorama of an Indian village.

JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION : a quarterly review of the application of photography & allied techniques to library, museum & archival science. Chicago, A. L. A. 1, 1938 + \$3.25.

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BOOK PRODUCTION

by

ARTHUR MORRIS *

Books are now a general, almost universal daily commodity, and to ask what is their purpose may seem absurd. Yet the answer is not a simple one for it depends on the nature of the book. There are broadly two main purposes, to instruct and to entertain, and these may be sub-divided according to whether they achieve their aim through the printed word or by illustration. And in addition to their entertainment function they have the purpose of decoration.

Thus to achieve their aims, books must have both clarity and beauty. More and more the book is being recognised as a commodity not only to be read and looked at but to be handled and kept, and their clarity and beauty are of vital importance for they affect the influence exercised by the contents. The book designer has it in his power to help or hinder the work of the author, and the quality of the book depends on his treatment of the problems, which are many, for book production is not a simple process; it is a fairly complicated series of processes, controlled by a publisher whose guiding hand as designer gives the unanimity of thought and expression in the final product.

The book comes to the publisher in manuscript. When it is accepted it is passed to the production manager, the designer. Ideally, he too should read it and know its characteristics, though actually he is often only able to give it a cursory glance. But he *must* know something of its nature. For custom as well as his own taste dictates the format that various kinds of books must take. Novels must be crown 8vo, histories and biographies demy 8vo, and so on. Booksellers and librarians, whose word is law in this matter, dislike variations which are difficult to handle.

The designer's first step is to decide the general format. He must choose the size of page, and the number of pages to be aimed at; the size and kind of type, and the area and disposition of type on the page. All that has to be done before the manuscript goes to the printer. In his choices he is guided by three main factors—the taste of the market, the relative costs,

* Reprinted from *The School Library Review*, 1, no.6: 187-90, Xmas Term, 1937, by courtesy of The Editor, Miss Paule de Lépervanche.

and his own idea of what *ought* to be. Unfortunately the first two have the stronger influence, but even so the last consideration can make or mar the final product.

In the last decade far more attention has been paid to the beauty of the finished article than at any time since books became mass products. Durability was considered before, but now clarity and beauty, in books that are pleasant to handle, to look at and to read, are becoming more general. There is proof of this in nearly all the books now published, but it is especially seen at the two ends of the scale of production. At one end there is the limited edition, which has been steadily developed for half a century now. But though no more noble or notable volume has been published than the modern machine-produced new Oxford Lectern Bible, a book that in type and layout, paper and binding gives a thrill in addition to the music of the words that it renders, at the other end of the scale, in the cheap paper-bound market, the evidence of a new beauty is even more noticeable. The omnipresent Penguin Books far surpass the cheap books of the past, and are in themselves almost models of fine book production.

Such are the standards, in rough symbol, of what the final finished result is to be. It is this general conception of final format that must be the designer's first decision. Thereafter the problem divides itself roughly into questions of typography (type and layout), illustration, paper, printing, binding, and jacket. All these intricate processes are arts and crafts in themselves, and they merit special attention and study. Here it will suffice, in surveying the whole subject, to name the main points to be considered in each section.

TYPOGRAPHY. With the required extent of pages, and a rough type area and margins in mind, the type has to be chosen. Since fashion and the printer's stocks play a large part in this, most book-work is carried by quite a small range of types though the number of variations that are in existence is enormous. For each book the main choices are these: a light or **heavy** face: with a broad or narrow width of letter: and with short or long ascenders and descenders. The first decision is in part guided by the size of type, for a small letter needs to look blacker than a larger one, if it is to be easily read. And the second and third are to some extent dependent on the length of line—a wide face looking uneven in a very narrow measure. Otherwise the choice is directed by the "feeling" of text and illustration for grace and lightness, plainness and solidity. The width and height of letter is on the whole incidental to these first requirements, but sometimes they have to be considered in order to make the text fit the required length. Further, to increase legibility, the lines may need to be leaded—that is, have extra white space between them—a requirement especially of types with big faces and

short ascenders. A judicious use of this extra white is nearly always a help. Those are the main considerations under "typography." There is one more very important factor, the margins, and there are a number of minor details. The margins control the relation of type and white space and in fact the whole lay-out of the page, and are therefore a vital part of the page. To a certain extent they depend on the care of printer and binder, but their exact balance must be carefully planned for and insisted upon. For the typographer's real aim is to obtain a page which, in clarity of word and line, whole balance of black and white, makes reading as smooth and enjoyable as possible. The other details, initials, page numbers, chapter headings, and the running headlines to the pages (kept chiefly for the convenience of librarians in identifying loose sheets), are also important in forming the style of a page. They are fairly conventionalised in general practice, but like all details, careless use can spoil the whole.

ILLUSTRATIONS. There are a number of processes for reproducing illustrations. Some are more or less interchangeable, when cost compels, but each has a fairly self-contained range and is fitted to certain types of original to be reproduced. The most common methods and their uses are these.

Line blocks, printing direct on to the paper, give simple designs in clean, clear lines.

Half-tone blocks, used in most newspapers, reproduce photographs, drawings and paintings—anything that has variations in tone, by means of screened photography on to copper, which prints direct on to the paper.

Offset photo-lithography is a photographic process not printing direct on to the paper, but transferring the design by means of a rubber blanket. It is particularly suited to soft pencil drawings.

Photogravure is a widely used method, now, of reproducing all kinds of photography. Its detail is not very good, but it gives warm soft tone.

Collotype prints direct from gelatine. This is not yet extensively used, but it can reproduce an exquisite delicacy of line and tone, and is suited especially for small editions where fine detail is required.

Such are the main methods of reproducing illustrations. There are many others, both variations and new experiments, but successful use of all of them depends first, on suitability of subject to process, secondly, on suitability of paper, and thirdly on good printing.

PAPER. Much of the success, if not all of it, of good typography and good illustration, depends on the paper used in the book. Too often this fact is neglected, and many otherwise well planned books are spoiled. Shoddy, brown-looking paper, or the thick fluffy variety used in "bumper" books cannot make a bright and sparkling page. These kinds will often have been seen, and no names of books or their makers need be mentioned as examples.

But their opposites deserve notice. The houses that pay meticulous attention to the *right* paper for each book are few and deserve praise. In particular the books of Faber and Cape may be mentioned. Both these houses give thought to their paper, and their books are consequently distinguished. For each type has its best kind of paper, for instance a soft-surfaced paper takes a light face better than a heavy one, and glossy and art papers are more suitable to a heavy face. Both type and illustrations require suitable paper, and, when in a book together they require papers that harmonise. How many books printed on a toned paper have illustrations on dead white art paper that is quite out of place.

PRINTING. Even if all these other factors are right, a well-planned book looks shoddy if printed by a bad printer. A printer, if he is intelligent, has a hand in advising and deciding much of what has been discussed above. He sets up the type, and lays it out, and he has to make the best use he can of the paper. His job is to produce, by giving the right amount of ink and impression, the clean, black, sparkling effect that will set off a well thought-out page ; to see that margins are correct and white space properly disposed ; and to obtain an even colour throughout his letterpress, and harmony of colour in his illustrations. All this means that there must be no muddiness in the look of the type, and no grey patches ; and, if there are coloured illustrations, that the colours are properly registered and do not overlap.

BINDING. Finally, when the book is perfectly printed it must be bound. Binding is probably the major problem of the librarian—he must have a good, durable case for rough handling. Many books are issued with special library bindings, but these are often very unattractive. They do not at all conform to the ideal publisher's "harmony" of idea. The binding should conform to the paper and printing. It should be stout—with strong sewing, sufficient tapes and a tough board. But it should also look attractive, with good lettering and good cloth, that will invite the prospective reader's eye and enhance his bookshelves. Admittedly, many publishers obtain this outer elegance, and allow the real "binding" to be very flimsy. That is not necessary, if book buyers insist on good work. For the publisher there is one further cover—the dust jacket, which has strayed from its original purpose into the realms of decorative art. To-day, these are necessary for bookselling ; but as a rule they do not concern the librarian, and may well be left unconsidered here.

That completes, in broad outline, the whole range of stages through which a book must pass before it reaches the public. First and foremost, the reader cares only for what message, written or drawn, the book contains. But many dull hours of study can be delivered, and much pleasure added to leisure times, if the books found on library shelves are in themselves beautiful in design and craftsmanship.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO READ*

A Selection by the Staff of The Bloemfontein Public Library

RECOMMENDED BOOKS FROM THE SHELVES OF THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

"What are you reading, Mary
That keeps you, keeps you in?—
Oh, wonderful things of knights and kings,
With their heart's desire to win."

Little One's Books :

- ARDIZZONE, E. — Little Tim and the Brave Sea Captain. An original story beautifully told and illus. O. U. P. 7. 6
- ARTZYBASHEFF, B. — Seven Simeons. Retold from the Russian; with beautiful illus. Cassell. 7. 6
- BANNERMAN, M. — Little Black Sambo. What would you do if you were dressed in your best clothes and you met a tiger? What Sambo did is charmingly told in pictures and story. Also recommended : *Little Black Quibba*, *Little Black Quasha*. Nisbet. 1. 6 each
- BONE, Stephen. — The Little Boy and His House. An exceptionally beautifully illus. book showing how other nations live. Simple descriptive text. Dent. 7. 6
- BRUNHOF, Jean de — Story of Babar. "If you love elephants you will love Babar and Celeste. If you have never loved elephants you will love them now." (A. A. Milne.) Also recommended : *Babar's Travels*, *Babar the King*, & *Babar's Friend Zephir*. Methuen. 7. 6 each
- CRADOCK, Mrs. — Adventures of a Teddy Bear. Also recommended : *More Adventures of a Teddy Bear*, & *In Teddy Bear's House*. Blackie. 2. 6 each
- Josephine & Her Dolls, and other *Josephine* books. Blackie. 2. 6
- EVERS, H. & A. — The Merry Mouse. Large black and white pictures, simple & well printed text. Ward. 2. 0
- GAG, Wanda — Millions of Cats. A quest for one little kitten that led to the finding of "Millions and Billions and Trillions of cats." Faber. 2. 6
- GOLDING, H., ed. — Verses for Children. A collection of simple verses & lullabies with coloured illus. Ward Lock. 5. 0
- HOGAN, Inez — Elephant Twins. Two little elephants run away and their adventures are told in black and white pictures and simple text. Dent. 2. 6
- LEAF, M. & LAWSON, R. — Story of Ferdinand. All the other little bulls wanted to be chosen for the bull-fights at Madrid—but not Ferdinand. Hamilton. 3. 6
- LENSKI, L. — Baby Car. Coloured pictures & very simple text. O. U. P. 2. 0
- LOFTING, H. — Tale of Mrs. Tubbs. A tale of an old lady and her animal friends, told with simplicity and humour. Cape. 3. 6
- McNALLY BOOKS. — Attractively illus. and printed : *Children of Mexico*, *Happy Hours*, *Patsy Ann*, *So Long*, *Story of Delucia*, *Story of Jesu*, *Sunny Sulky Book*, *Tim Chick*, *Watermelon Pete*, *Wilhemina's Wish*. Simpkin Marshall. 6d. each.
- POTTER, B. — Tale of Peter Rabbit. Warne. 1. 6
- VALLANCE, R., ed. — The Youngest Omnibus. Stories, verses and plays. Black and white illus. Nelson. 7. 6

* This list was compiled for the use of adults who wish to buy books for children, and who are probably already familiar with the classics and standard books. If you want a copy send 6d. in stamps to The Librarian, Public Library, Bloemfontein. In order to save space we have omitted here titles appearing in our earlier lists by Mrs. Barnes, Miss Taylor & Mr. Kennedy.

American Publications :

- BERRY, A. — Penny Whistle. A nonsense tale with many lovely pictures. Macmillan Co. \$1
- D'AULAIRE, I. & E. — Conquest of the Atlantic. A beautifully told story of the crossing & re-crossing of the Atlantic. Viking. \$1.50
- DONALDSON, I. — Smoky, the Lively Locomotive. A very human engine takes a trip across Germany. Whitman. \$1
- DU BOIS, W. R. — Otto at Sea. Viking. \$1
- ELIOT, F. — The Travelling Coat. The story of a child's coat that went from country to country through several generations. With 40 original drawings in colour. Dutton. \$1.50
- ELLIOT, K. M. — Riema. The story of a Javanese boy. Knopf. \$2
- ENRIGHT, E. — Kintu. A Congo Adventure; with many beautiful illus. Farrar-Rinehart. \$1
- ETS, H. — Mister Penny. Viking. \$1.15
- EVERS, H. & A. — Copy-Kitten. A gay little book with attractive pictures. McNally. 50cts.
- FLACK, M. & WIESE, K. — Story about "Ping". Viking. \$1
- GAUS, M. & C. W. — Firecracker. The story of a wild Bronco. Whitman. \$1
- GAY, R. — The Funny Noise. Grosset & Dunlop. 50cts.
- HOGAN, I. — Nicodemus and His Little Sister. The adventures of a little black boy told in coloured pictures & quite a few words. Dutton. \$1
- JOSEPH, A. W. — Sondo, a Liberian Boy. Pictured by B. Nagueie. Whitman. \$1
- KETO — Ting-Ling and Mee-Too. Grosset & Dunlop. 50cts.
- KUNHARDT, D. — Junket is Nice. Told with sly humour and with appropriate illus. Harcourt Brace. \$1
- LE GRAND, E. — Why is a Yak? An attractively pictured story. Grosset & Dunlop. 50cts.
- MARTIN, M. S. — The First Picture Book. Artistic photographs of familiar things for the pre-school child. Harcourt Brace. \$1.50
- McCANDLESS, Y. — The Big Indian. The story of a kindly Indian & his friendly animals. Whitman. 65cts.
- PEASE, J. v. D. — Nimbo. The story of an African Boy. Whitman. \$1
- PIPER, W. — The Little Engine that Could. Platt & Munk. 50cts.
- ROBINSON, W. W. — Animals in the Sun. With magnificent pictures. Harper. \$2
- SAWYER, R. — Roller Skates. Awarded the Newbery Medal. Viking. \$2
- TORREY, H. — About the Bee. A picture story. O. U. P. 75cts.
- TOWSE, A. B. & GRAY, W. — Hearth Stories. 2 vols. In the form of attractive and well illus. readers. Scott, Ferguson. 75cts.
- VILMAR, — The curly headed Hen. Crosset & Dunlop. 50cts.
- WARING, R. A. & WELLS, H. — Puddle. The true story of a baby hippo. Illus. with photographs. McNally. 50cts.
- WASHBURNE, H. — Little Elephant catches Cold. Fully illus. Whitman. \$1
- WILHOITE, M. & HORTON, E. — Bobra of Bali. A beautifully illus. account of a day in the life of a Balinese boy. McNally. \$1
- WINCHELL, D. — Jocko. The story of a mischievous monkey, told with numerous pictures. Whitman. \$1
- WOODWARD, H. — Everyday Children. O. U. P. 75cts.

For the In-betweens :

- BLUNDELL, Agnes — They met Robin Hood. An adventurous tale of the days of Richard I. Burns, Oates. 3. 6
- CHANNON, E. M. — Very Clever James. The story of a boy who thought he was always right. Burns, Oates. 3. 6
- CREGAN, M. — Old John. A tale of Irish magic, quaintly written & illus. Allen & Unwin. 5. 0
- DE LA MARE, W. — This Year, next Year. Verses; with coloured decorations by Harold Jones. Faber. 7. 6
- FARJEON, E. — Martin Pippin in the Apple Orchard. Collins. 3. 6
- Tales from Chaucer. Medici Society. 7. 6

- FIELD, R. — Hitty. Prize winning story of a wooden doll. Routledge. 4. 6
 FITZPATRICK, Sir P. — Jock of the Bushveld. Caldwell. 7. 6
 GAG, W. — Tales from Grimm. Old favourites retold & charmingly illus. by the compiler. Faber. 5. 0
 HALDANE, J. B. S. — My Friend Mr. Leakey. A book of fairy stories by one of the most distinguished scientists of the day. Cresset. 6. 0
 HITCHUM, N. van — Afke's Ten. The adventures of a Frisian family. Muller. 5. 0
 HUGHES, R. — Spider's Palace. A collection of modern fairy tales. Chatto & Windus. 2. 6
 KIPLING, R. — Toomai of the Elephants. A new ed. of the famous story, illus. by photographs. Nelson. 2. 6
 LOW, Prof. — Peter down the Magic Well. A survey of some water creatures. Elkin, Mathews. 3. 6
 MICHAELIS, K. — Bibi. Also recommended: *Bibi goes travelling*. Allen & Unwin 7. 6 each
 MONCRIEFF, Ann S. — Aboard the Bulger. The adventures of four orphans who ran away from the Higgins Botham Humane Home. Methuen. 5. 0
 PERKINS, Lucy, F. — The Dutch Twins. Houses, clothes, landscapes, customs of Holland interwoven into the twins' exciting adventures. Also recommended: *Swedish Twins, Swiss Twins, Chinese Twins, Spartan Twins*. Cape. 3. 6 each
 PETERSHAM, Maud & Miska — Story Book of Food, *Story Book of Gold, Story Book of Transportation, Story Book of Oil*. These books show conscientious research, simply written with excellent large illus. on every page. Dent. 2. 6 each
 PRINCESS ELIZABETH GIFT BOOK. An Annual with a difference. Contributors include: Kipling, J. M. Barrie, Sir Hugh Walpole, L. A. G. Strong, & Compton Mackenzie. Hodder. 5. 0
 SHORT, D. D. — Judy & the Magic Rocket. A simple account of astronomy in story form. Burns, Oates. 2. 6
 TRAVERS, P. L. — Mary Poppins. Jane, Michael & the twins needed a nurse. Mary Poppins blew in with the East wind & slid up the bannisters to fill the position. Also recommended: *Mary Poppins comes Back*. Dickson. 5. 0 each
 WEBB, M. St. John — Knock 3 Times. A fairyland adventure. Also recommended *Little Round House, Mr. Papingay's Ship*. Harrap. 3. 6 each

For older Boys and Girls :

(a) Fiction :

- ANDERSEN, L. — Lis Sails to Teneriffe. Written by a schoolgirl & transl. from the Danish. Routledge. 6. 0
 BARNES, K. — Young Adventurers. Childhood tales of explorers. Nelson. 3. 6
 CHESTERMAN, H. — Maid in Armour. The adventures of a young girl during the Wars of the Roses. Warne. 6. 0
 DAUGHERTY, S. — Broken Song. A picture of a Russian girl's life in Petrograd before & during the 1917 Revolution. Nelson. 5. 0
 DOONE, Radko — Nuvat, the Brave. The story of an Eskimo Robinson Crusoe. Blackie. 3. 6
 HULL, K. & WITLOCK, P. — Far distant Oxus. A well written & well illus. story by two school girls. Cape. 7. 6
 MARSHALL, K. — David goes to Zululand. A travel adventure. Nelson. 5. 0
 MASON, A. E. W. — The Drum. A story of dramatic happenings in Peshawar. Hodder. 5. 0
 MONTGOMERY, L. M. — Anne of Green Gables. Harrap. 3. 6
 MUKERJI, D. J. — Ghond, the Hunter. A story which vividly recreates the atmosphere of the Indian jungle. Dent. 6. 0
 MUNTHE, Axel. — Story of San Michele. Murray. 3. 6
 RANSOME, Arthur. — We didn't mean to go to Sea. "Grab a chance & you won't be sorry for a might-have-been" is the motto of the young Walkers, & they live up to it in this sea story. Also recommended: *Swallows & Amazons, Swallowdale, Peter Duck*. Cape. 7. 6 each
 SEREDY, Kate. — The Good Master. A vivid picture of life on a Ranch on the Hungarian plains. Well illus. Harrap. 5. 0
 SALTEN, F. — Bambi. A delicately told story of a forest deer. Cape. 2. 6

- SEABY, A. W. — Omrig & Neila. A tale of the Bronze Age. Harrap. 3. 6
- STREATFIELD, Noel — Tennis Shoes. The story of a tennis-playing family. Blackie. 6. 0
- Ballet Shoes. The ups & downs of three little girls who were trained for the ballet. Blackie. 6. 0
- STRONG, L. A. G. — Mr. Sheridan's Umbrella. A romantic adventure in London & Brighton 100 years ago. Nelson. 3. 6
- WILLIAMSON, T. — North after Seals. Routledge. 6. 0
- (b) *Non-Fiction*
- BRIDGES, T.C. & TILTMAN, H.H. — Epic tales of Modern Adventure. Nelson. 3. 6
- BRYANT, L. M. — Child's Book of Recent Pictures. Appleton. 7. 6
- CHALKLEY, G. A. — The Desert Pool. A romance of Bechuanaland. Longmans. 6. 0
- DAVIES, J. L. — Inside the Atom. Simple & non-technical explanations ; interesting diagrams. Routledge. 5. 0
- DITMARS, R. L. — The Book of Living Reptiles. Where the crocodilians, lizards, snakes, turtles & tortoises are found. With beautiful pictures by Helene Carter. Harrap. 5. 0
- FABRICIUS, Johan W. — Java Ho! Adventures of four Cabin Boys on an extraordinary voyage to the East Indies in 1618. Transl. from the German. Methuen. 7. 6
- GIBSON, C. R. — Great Ball on which we Live. Seeley. 5. 0
- GUNDOLF, C. — Myrtles and Mice. An Italian Girl's Diary. Murray. 5. 0
- HACKLING Olive — Constructive Knitting for Children. Methods, processes, easy garments. Dryad Press. 2. 0
- HALL, Henry R. — Unwritten History. Stories of the Ancient World. Nelson. 3. 6
- HASLUND, Henning. — Tents in Mongolia. Youth Edition : ed. by Eleanor Graham. Routledge. 6. 0
- ILIN, M. — Black on White. Routledge. 3. 6
- JOHNSON, Stanley C. — The Stamp Collector. A guide to the world's stamps. Illus. Jenkins. 5. 0
- KEY, Charles E. — Story of 20th Century Exploration. Harrap. 7. 6
- KIERNAN, R. H. — Lawrence of Arabia. Youth Edition. Harrap. 3. 6
- LANGDON-DAVIES, J. — How Wireless Came. Routledge. 3. 6
- LOW, A. M. — Electrical Inventions. A lucid & simple account of the part played by electricity in everyday life. Nelson. 2. 6
- MacQUARRIE, H. — Round the World in a Baby Austin. Hodder. 5. 0
- MEIGHN, Moira — Adventure Book of Cookery. O. U. P. 3. 6
- NORMAN, Dorothy L. — Bird Book for South African Children. Juta. 5. 6
- OLIVER, J. — Book of Lovely Ships. A collection of photographs, with brief explanatory text. Collins. 2. 6
- ROBERTS, Mary N. — Young Masters of Music. Stories from the childhood of great musicians. Harrap. 5. 0
- SCOTT, C. W. A. — Scott's Book. Autobiography. Cape. 5. 0
- SEABROOK, Katie — Gao of the Ivory Coast. The story of a little African waif. Harrap. 3. 6
- TUNSTALL, Brian — Book of Naval Adventures. Naval life & naval warfare from Drake to the present day in a series of extracts of Prose & Verse. Well illus. Routledge. 6. 0

LLOYD'S LIST—DELAYED

Mr. Freer has been notified by the Research Grant Board "that there is no money available at the moment (January) for the work of compiling the new Catalogue of Scientific Serials. It is hoped that provision will be made for this later on in the year."

PAPER MAKING

by

Mr. GREEN*

Origin. The Chinese are credited with having been the first to discover the art of paper making, and this was transferred to Spain in the 11. century. From Spain it gradually spread to Europe and records show that the first English mill was set up by John Tate in Stevenage, Hertfordshire, in 1495. Up to the beginning of the 19. century paper was always made by hand; and I believe the first practical paper making machine was made in 1798 by N. Louis Robert, of Didot's Mills, Essonnes.

Paper is a fibrous material containing various ingredients according to the purpose for which it is intended. In general it consists of wood, grass, or rag pulp, which has been chemically treated, pressed and dried.

Process. Although to-day the making of paper by machinery has largely ousted making by hand, it has still not quite done so, and the essential principle of the process has not changed since it was first discovered.

Raw materials. Up to the middle of the 19. century all paper was made of rags (cotton) but as the demand grew rapidly, there was no longer a sufficient quantity of rag available, so other materials had to be found and these in turn were firstly esparto grass and then wood.

The pulp from these vegetable products is composed of Fibres, the chemical name for which is "Cellulose".

Yield. The yield of paper material from rags ranges from 65% to 90%; the yield of paper material from esparto grass from 42% to 45%; the yield of paper material from wood from 37% to 40%

It is to wood pulp that we owe cheap press and modern newspaper.

Perhaps the most important fibre is rag—including cotton, linen and hemp, after which we have esparto grass and wood pulp, also straw for cheap grades. As you probably know esparto grass is grown chiefly in Spain, Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli. The fibres of esparto grass are practically round and therefore are prevented from lying too closely one over the other, which gives the finished paper a combination of bulk and surface. Rag and wood

* The substance of a running commentary on a film made by Messrs. Alex. Pirie & Sons (Africa) Ltd., & shown to members of the Transvaal Branch of the S. A. L. A. on 30. Mch., 1938, in the Theatre, Public Library, Johannesburg, by courtesy of the Librarian.

fibres are long while grass fibres are short. Consequently papers made from rag or wood are stronger than those manufactured from grass. Papyrus grass from Egypt has also been used. This rush yields a percentage of fibre only slightly inferior to esparto, but owing to the large proportion of pith cells the quality is not so fine. Then we have the important material wood—which may be white pine, spruce or aspen and poplar. The last named yields a finer pulp of a better colour but of inferior strength. Our supplies of wood come mainly from Scandinavian countries, although Canada also is a large producer. Wood is prepared in two ways. For the commoner kinds of papers such as newsprint the wood is broken up by mechanical means—no chemicals being used. Paper containing mechanical wood pulp is very liable to become discoloured by the action of air and light. This is known as mechanical wood pulp. If chemicals are used the stuff is described as chemical wood pulp. A proportion of chemical wood pulp is frequently mixed with rag pulp for cheaper classes of writing papers. Megasse—the fibre obtained from sugar cane has been experimented with but the results were not very satisfactory some time ago. The yield of pulp is low and it is defective in point of cleanliness. Stamp papers are usually rag or a combination of rag and wood or rag and grass, depending on the state of the countries' finances.

Bleaching

The material—whether rags or grass—is first dusted and then bleached with chloride of lime. Most mills bleach in boilers in which the stuff is heated. This takes three to four hours. Unless care is taken with this process the colour of the finished paper is very likely to fade when exposed to light and heat, particularly if too much bleach is used. The liquor is then drained off and the pulp is thoroughly washed with water to dispose of the bleach.

Beating

The stuff is now transported to the Beater House to soften and reduce the fibres. For strong papers it is necessary to avoid a cutting action as far as possible, so the fibres are bruised and broken giving the ends a splayed or tangled appearance which enables them to interlace and grasp one another. The beater is rounded at the bottom and a roll revolves in this basin. The action of the roll is to circulate the pulp and to separate the individual fibres. There is a small amount of active and exhausted bleach remaining in the pulp at this stage which would be very detrimental to the dyestuffs and this is usually removed by decomposition with an "antichlor".

Sizing and loading

If the pulp at this stage were made into a sheet the product would be blotting paper. Writing papers on the other hand have a different texture. They are required to resist the penetration of ink, and this property is added by sizing, and a quantity of resin is introduced and mixed with the pulp together with alum to assist in fixing the resin acids upon the fibre. In the finished paper this helps to "close" up the fibres and gives a smooth finish. A small quantity of starch is also added which gives a "binding" quality to the fibres. For printing papers requiring a high gloss or finish, china clay is used ; this also gives opacity to the paper—an important point in magazines. Too much clay, however, tends to weaken the paper, particularly its resistance to folding.

Colouring

The required colour is now decided upon, and of course there are specific recipes for stock shades. If, however, a special colour is required, it is usual to make up a sheet of paper in a hand-mould from the stuff in the beaters, which is then pressed and dried and matched for the ultimate shade required.*

Paper Machines

During the time that the loading, sizing and colouring has been going on the pulp has been continually acted upon by the roll, and if these operations have extended over a considerable time it is now probably in a proper condition for making into paper. The beater-man examines the pulp from time to time by taking a portion from the engine and placing it in a hand-bowl containing water. From its appearance when diluted he is able to judge when the stuff is ready. The pulp is then allowed to flow down to the stuff-chests where it is kept moving with mechanical arms to prevent knots or lumps, and is discharged into a regulating box. The object of this box is to keep a regular supply of pulp on the machine. It flows on to the sand tables, the quantity being regulated by means of a "cock" according to the thickness of the paper required. They consist of long, shallow troughs with thin strips of wood placed across the bottom in the direction of the flow and at a slight angle. They serve to retain any particles such as sand and dirt. In some mills where great care is exercised the sand tables are 200 yards in

* The varied and wide range of colours in paper are divided into 3 classes :

- (a) Natural Dyes, i. e. from Earth, Animal & Vegetable sources.
- (b) Artificial Mineral Dyes such as Ultramarine Blue.
- (c) Aniline or Coal Tar Dyes — the products of coal.

length. As the pulp, when it leaves the stuff-chests, does not contain sufficient water it is mixed where it enters the sand tables with a quantity of water. The pulp after leaving the sand tables passes on to the strainers. The strainers are for the purpose of removing all lumps and all pieces of unboiled fibre which would show on the surface of the finished paper as dark specks. The cradle of the strainer is suspended in a trough and receives a rapid up and down shaking motion to assist the passage of the fibres. The strained pulp consisting of 99% water is now entirely free from knots and impurities and passes directly on to the revolving sheet of wire gauze cloth, known as the machine wire, and the pulp is prevented from flowing over the sides by means of deckle straps which are adjustable to the width of paper required. A deckle strap is a rubber band about one inch square which rests on the sides of the machine wire. Whilst on the machine wire the pulp is subjected to shaking for the purpose of weaving or inter-twining the fibres. Though a large quantity of water passes through the wire cloth it is necessary to assist it by means of suction boxes connected by pipes with vacuum pumps.

Water-Marking

If any pattern or name is required on the paper it is produced by means of a light skeleton roll called a dandy roll covered with the raised design in the form of the desired pattern placed between the suction boxes and pressing lightly on the still moist paper. The paper is thinned where the wire pattern presses and thus a design (watermark) is produced. Paper in which a series of parallel lines are produced is called a "laid" paper. Some watermarks are produced by means of a dandy roll on which the pattern is formed by depressions in the surface. The paper is thus thicker where the pattern is formed. Imitation watermarks can be produced on the finished paper by subjecting it to pressure in contact with plates on which the design has been produced in relief.*

Drying

The paper which even after passing the suction boxes is still very wet, now passes with the wire cloth between the couch rolls. These are hollow copper or brass cylinders and they serve to press out water from the paper and to detach the paper from the wire cloth. The paper is now transferred from the endless felt to two iron press rolls where more water is squeezed out of it. The paper is now directed over the steam-heated drying cylinders,

* Width of good class paper may be up to about 100 inches and the width of news stock (cheap) may be up to about 200 inches, i. e., the width between the Rubber Deckle Straps.

the number of which may vary from 16 to 30. From this the paper is passed through the smoothing rolls or calenders which impart smoothness and "finish" to the surface. Paper at this stage is quite suitable for ordinary printing and certain classes of cheap stationery. For higher grades of papers used for office stationery, letterheadings, ledgers, etc., the paper requires to be tub-sized.

Tub-sizing

This process amounts to extra sizing after the paper has left the machine, and slight modifications are required. The paper is left in the "waterleaf", i. e. it does not pass through the smoothing rolls, consequently the surface of the paper is rough to the touch. The roll of paper weighing several cwt. is removed from the machine and transported to the tub-sizing plant where it is run through a bath of hot gelatine, and dried over festoons through which hot dry air is fanned. The gelatine used in this operation is usually obtained from clippings of hides, horns, bones and the process is known as "Animal Tub-sizing." About 10% to 15% of alum is added to the gelatine. The alum is useful in preventing the decomposition of the gelatine, but, more important, it renders the gelatine resistant to ink. In addition, it hardens the paper and assists in preserving the fibres—a most important feature for documents and ledgers.

Finishing

The paper in the roll is then taken to special smoothing rollers where the desired "finish" or smoothness is put on. If "linen" finish or any other special design is required the paper is passed between rolls on which devices have been cut. The steel roll on which the pattern has been engraved works in accurate register with a paper roll serving as a matrix, so that the projecting ridges on the metal roll coincide with depressions on the paper roll, the paper being fed in between the two rolls under pressure.

Rate of Manufacture

The cheaper grades of paper are milled at the rate of from 500 to 800 feet per minute, but the better grades are only milled at between 60 to 150 feet a minute.

Cutting

The paper is next cut into sheets of the size required. Very accurate cutting is required for watermarked papers, and when stamp papers are on the machine, it is necessary continually to check up the size to ensure that the knives fall exactly at the correct spot otherwise the printing would fall out of

register. In other words the printing would not exactly cover the watermarked portion of the stamp.

The paper is finally sorted and examined for blemishes and packed in reams.

It may interest you to learn that the consumption of water to make high class rag papers may be as high as 150,000 gallons per ton, but the other extreme is newsprint which only requires 7,000 to 12,000 gallons per ton. Fortunately, a good deal of this water is saved, and used again. Some escapes through the machine wire and the balance is mainly drawn off by the suction boxes.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Bosazza. Mrs. E. I. (Wallis), *Assistant, Witwatersrand Medical Library*. Leeches and leisure. (In: *The Leech* 9, no. 1: 65-77. Apl. 1938.) An annotated and useful list of "interesting books related to the various aspects of medical training but not prescribed in the *Calendar*." Planned for progressive reading by the medical student from his first to sixth year. Includes sections on Medical Histories and Biographies, Literary Medical Men, and S. A. Medical Authors.

C. G. H. Literary Gazette. 16. June, 1830-35. 5 v.(?) The discovery of a file of this rare Cape paper in the State Library, Pretoria, reveals among librarians and bibliographers a disagreement as to what does constitute a complete set. We will gladly publish the fullest collation in *S. A. L.*

The State Library has also unearthed more original "Sketches of some of the various classes of tribes inhabiting the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope & the Interior of Southern Africa." (*Mendelssohn*, 2: 1138), attributed to G. J. Walker. The 1851 Album, containing 42 lithographs, sold for £40 last year.

Carnegie Non-European Library, Transvaal. *Bulletin*: The Reader's companion. Germiston: Box 246. May 1938. 4p. Mimeographed. *Contents*:— Why the Bulletin is issued. News from centres. Books to read. Periodicals obtainable. How to keep your records and your centre active.

Krause Library. Mr. Justice Krause, who has retired from the Bench, has donated his law library, consisting of over 2,700 volumes, to the Government. It is to be held in trust for the use and benefit of Magistrates' Court officials, officers of the S. A. Police Force and advocates and attorneys associated with, or practising in the Magistrates' Courts in Johannesburg. The Library is valued at about £5,500. (*The Star*, 28.4. & 2.5.38).

Kritzinger, S. J. Plattelandse biblioteekdiens. (In: *Boerdery in S. A.* 13, no. 145: 157 & 160, Apl. 1938.) and Rural library service. (In: *Farming in S. A.* 13, no. 145: 157 & 160, Apl. 1938).

The Printer: a language of his own. Under this title *The Star* for 1. Oct. 1937 printed an interesting and amusing article by J. L. M. Frewin, a name that should be familiar to all S. A. typographers.

Rose, Fred., comp. Short bibliography of S. A. books, etc. by women writers (1880-1936): being Addenda to "Publications of S. A. interest by women." (Johannesburg: The Compiler, Apl. 1938.) 14 l. Mimeographed.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS

Grahamstown. *Annual Report, 1937.*

Subscribers	637		
Stock	34,703		
Issues	73,982 ¹		
Expenditure	£	s	d
Salaries, etc.	531.	16.	4
Books	309.	4.	5
Binding	63.	18.	3
Periodicals	111.	1.	8
Other	476.	11.	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>£1,492.</i>	<i>12.</i>	<i>6</i>

Income:
 Subscriptions: £677. 12. 2
 The Provincial Grant remains at £270 as in recent years.
 The Municipal Grant £25 in 1935 & 1936 was not forthcoming in 1937.

Green Point & Sea Point. *Annual Report, 1937.*

Members	1,059		
Stock	13,703		
Issues	94,432		
Staff	3		
Expenditure	£	s	d
Salaries, &c.	475.	15.	9
Books	168.	19.	1
Periodicals, &c.	116.	14.	11
Other	520.	6.	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>£1,281.</i>	<i>16.</i>	<i>1</i>

Income:	£	s	d
Subscriptions	625.	5.	3
Grant from			
Cape Town City Council	120.	0.	0
Cape Provincial Council	135.	0.	0

Johannesburg. *Public Library. Annual Report, 1936-37.*

Members	21,775
Stock	
Reference	86,709
Lending	
Fiction	18,565
Non-Fiction	49,659
Children's	6,076
Schools'	6,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>167,209</i>
Issues	
Reference	112,150
Lending	
Fiction	336,598
Non-Fiction	109,876
Children	95,785 ²
<i>Total</i>	<i>654,409</i>

Staff	37		
Expenditure	£	s	d
Salaries	11,040.	18.	7
Rents, Rates, etc.	1,971.	12.	11
Miscellaneous ³	12,359.	15.	10
Seymour M. L.	271.	0.	10
Geological Mus.	572.	2.	3
Central Schools' L.	1,852.	3.	2
Capital Charges	15,191.	18.	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>£43,259.</i>	<i>12.</i>	<i>1</i>

¹ Includes 9,723 Periodicals.² Includes Schools Library issues for first 18 weeks in 1937.³ Books £7,148. 17. 1; Binding £1,048. 15. 2; Periodicals £891. 1. 10.

Pietermaritzburg. Natal Society Library.

Members	1,120
Stock	54,183 ¹
Issues	93,070

Income :
Provincial Grant to the Children's
Section : £100

Pretoria. State Library. Report for the year ended 31. Dec. 1937.

		£	s	d
Members	7,372			
Stock	101,293 ²			
Issues				
Reference	46,500			
Lending	309,988			
<i>Total</i>	356,488			
Central L.	3,619			
<i>Total</i>	360,107			
Expenditure				
Salaries, &c.		3,880.	11.	4
Books (incl. Binding)		2,607.	16.	9
Periodicals		233.	19.	10
Vacation School		200.	0.	0
Other		851.	14.	10
<i>Total</i>		£7,774.	2.	9

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

What are the [English] Villages reading.² (In : *The Countryman*, 17, no. 1 : 93-96, Apl.-June, 1938). 215 replies to a questionnaire distributed in 4 villages, 2 in Gloucestershire and 2 in Oxfordshire. Three of the questions were :— 1. What daily paper do you take in ? 2. What weekly and Sunday papers (including children's papers) do you take in ? 3. What monthly or other magazines do you take in ?

Witwatersrand Medical Library. Catalogue of the (808) serial publications in the Witwatersrand Medical Library. Johannesburg : W. Univ. Press, 1938. 3/-. *Gratis* to other medical libraries of the world, and to those registered practitioners who are members of the Medical Association for South Africa.

¹ Excludes 8,850 Bluebooks & pamphlets.

² Excluding 60,000 + Bluebooks, pamphlets, periodicals & works in special collections.

JUVENILE ADDITIONS

Compiled by

MISS ELIZABETH TAYLOR

Children's Librarian, Johannesburg

Aydelotte, Dora. Green Gravel. Appleton-Century, 6/-

The story of a family of little girls growing up in America two generations ago.

Barbour, R. H. Three in a trailer. Appleton-Century, 6/-

The adventures of three boys on a month's holiday in a trailer. The setting is American and the story is well told and full of humour.

Barclay, Vera. Jane *versus* Jonathan. Burns, Oates, 3/6

Another story in the "Joc and Colette" series, which is just as good as the earlier books. This time Jane, to everyone's surprise, acts as a good influence on a small boy who is the despair of his guardians.

Finger, Charles, J. Dog at his heel. Harrap, 8/6

The adventures of an Australian sheep dog and his master.

Haldane, J. B. S. My friend Mr. Leakey. Cresset Press, 6/-

The entertaining adventures of a modern magician.

Hull, K. & Whitlock, P. Far-distant Oxus. Cape, 7/6

"By children, about children, for children." The authors of this book are aged fifteen and sixteen, but the book is by no means childish in style or conception. It is a first-rate story of a holiday spent on the West Country moors. The illustrations, by Pamela Whitlock, are in keeping with the excellence of the text.

Leaf, M. Adventures of Ferdinand. Hamilton, 3/6

This is the story of a pacifist bull, and is a picture book for small children, with a slight, but delightful story.

"Lisa." Magic collar. Bodley Head, 3/6

Another picture book for little children. The illustrations in this case are from photographs, and there are some charming studies of puppies.

Oman, Carola. Robin Hood. Dent, 3/6

A new story of Robin Hood, based on the *Lytell Geste*, and about the best children's book that has been produced on this subject. The illustrations are good.

Streatfield, Noel. Tennis shoes. Dent, 5/-

A story of children who wanted to be tennis champions. Not quite so good a book as the same author's *Ballet Shoes*, but a well-told story which will be particularly appreciated by children who are interested in tennis.

Strong, L. A. G. Fifth of November. Dent, 5/-

An exciting story about the Gunpowder Plot, which keeps carefully to history and does not distort the facts. Well illustrated.

Tolkien, J. R. R. The Hobbit. Allen & Unwin, 7/6

One of the very few modern fairy tales which catches something of the real spirit of fairy-land. An exciting story of the adventures of thirteen dwarfs who attempt to recapture their ancestral halls and treasures which have been taken from them by a dragon.

SELECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS *

Compiled by

D. S. TEASDALE

Readers' Adviser, Johannesburg Public Library

100 — PHILOSOPHY

- 133.8 Rhine, J. B.** New frontiers of the mind. Faber. 7. 6

Attempts, at determining clairvoyance, & disproving the belief that nothing can enter the mind except through the recognized senses, which were carried on in the psychological laboratory at Duke University, are described by the director of the experimental work. He believes that the tests have shown the existence of extra-sensory perception in many people.

- 174 Wright, Milton.** Managing yourself. McGraw-Hill. 7. 6

A book of self-help, partly practical, partly inspirational, which offers nothing new, but which presents the material in a lively, easily-read manner.

- 181.4 Yeats-Brown, Francis.** Yoga explained. Gollancz. 7. 6

A series of physical & mental exercises, described as a part of Yoga, which, the author claims, is not a religion, but is rather a method of physical & psychic culture. Illus. with outline drawings & photographs of the author.

200 — RELIGION

- 220 Colwell, Ernest C.** Study of the Bible. C. U. P. 9. 0

The purpose of this book is to provide a foundation for biblical study. The first three chapters study the circumstances under which the biblical literature was produced, & the transmission & translation of the Bible. The last three chapters are concerned with biblical interpretation.

300 — SOCIAL SCIENCES

- 301 Manning, C. A. W.** Peaceful change: an international problem. Macmillan. 5. 0

A symposium, delivered mostly during the early months of 1937, as lectures at the London School of Economics, by members of the faculty. They examine possibilities for international adjustments that will insure peace and satisfy, or control countries now demanding more territory. They conclude that the solution is still to be found.

- 321.4 Lippmann, Walter.** Inquiries into the principles of the good society. Allen & Unwin. 10. 6

Tendencies of modern thinking in favour of economic planning are criticized and modern governments are analysed in this argument against all forms of collectivism & in favour of a liberal democracy. The book provides substantial, but not too difficult reading. Thought provoking, controversial material, with some original ideas.

* With acknowledgements to *The Booklist* and to *The Book Review Digest*.

- 327 Madariaga, Salvador de.** Theory & practice in international relations. O. U. P. 6. 0

A sane, hopeful, analysis of international relations, showing that in spite of discouraging conditions to-day there is a growing consciousness among nations of world solidarity. The nature of national sovereignty, its limitations, & the forces working for & against a future world community are examined & discussed.

- 330 Robbins, Lionel.** Economic planning & international order. Macmillan. 8. 6

In analysing the different forms of economic planning, the author has attempted to show the value of international liberalism & of competitive freedom as opposed to rigid, centralized national control, or to international communism.

- 341.1 Slocombe, George.** Mirror to Geneva. Cape. 10. 6

A history of the League in terms of personalities, giving little of the accomplishments or issues, but picturing as very human figures the men, from Wilson to Eden, who have played their parts in international politics at Geneva.

- 364 Rhodes, Henry T. F.** The Criminals we deserve. Methuen. 7. 6

"A survey of some aspects of crime in the modern world" (*Sub-title*). The author discusses the crimes of individuals & organizations in England, France & America, & blames modern competition & environmental influences for the existence of crime. He criticizes modern methods of punishment which do not eliminate the causes of criminal behaviour.

- 387 Wead, Frank.** Gales, ice and men. Methuen. 12. 6

"A biography of the steam barkentine, *Bear*" (*Sub-title*). During her long lifetime, the ship *Bear* had many varied experiences, the more colourful of which are narrated in this book. Beginning as a Newfoundland sealer, she was later used by the U. S. navy as the rescue boat for the lost Greeley Arctic Expedition. She also helped in the gold rush to Alaska. The business of catching seals is described in detail. Illus.

- 396 Ayscough, Florence.** Chinese women yesterday & to-day. Cape. 10. 6

The great changes that have taken place in China are shown in this comparison of the customs, fashions & habits of Chinese women in old and modern times. Biographies of outstanding women who reflect both periods & a chronological postscript of Chinese history are included.

500 — NATURAL SCIENCES

- 504 Gray, George W.** Advancing front of science. McGraw-Hill. 12. 6

Recent scientific discoveries in America & the laboratory investigations which produced them are described to show the present trends in scientific accomplishment. Some chapters have appeared in various well-known magazines. *Partial contents*: Shining stars—Deeper into the atom—New science of sound—Chemistry advancing—Machines which imitate life—Thinking machines—Chemistry & thinking—Can we live longer?

- 530.9 Einstein, Albert & Infeld, Leopold.** Evolution of physics. C. U. P. 8. 6

"The growth of ideas from early concepts to relativity and quanta" (*Sub-title*). The different views that have been held by physicists traced & explained in a popular & comparatively readable book, which is intended for the intelligent layman.

572.4 Bramwell, James. *Lost Atlantis.* Cobden-Sanderson. 7. 6

Traces the legend of the lost Atlantis from Plato's *Critias* to the present day, taking into consideration the theories propounded by archaeologists, geologists, scientists & others. The last two chapters are devoted to occultists & poets, & to their theories about the Atlantis myth.

575.1 Haldane, J. B. S. *Heredity & politics.* Allen & Unwin. 7. 6

The author's thesis in this book is that "our present knowledge of human heredity does not justify much of the legislation which is supposed to be based on it." The book is divided into two sections: the first half is devoted to an exposition of the principles of genetics; the second half deals with more controversial subjects, particularly the nature of racial differences.

600 — USEFUL ARTS**613.1 Furnas, C. C. & S. M.** *Man, bread and destiny.* Cassell. 10. 6

The eating habits & needs of primitive & civilized man, with the effects they have had & may have on human history. The vitamins, minerals & other dietary necessities are discussed in detail; early suppositions & discoveries about nutrition are covered. Tables outline an adequate diet. A fresh slant on the importance of food.

700 — FINE ARTS**701 Van Loon, Hendrik Willem.** *Arts of mankind.* Harrap. 15. 0

In a casual, easily read style, the story is told of music, painting, sculpture, drama, architecture & the general art of living. The material is not over-popularized; it contains controversial attitudes & ideas as well as historical facts. Well illus. with the author's colourful drawings.

709 Goldscheider, Ludwig, ed. *Art without epoch.* Allen & Unwin. 7. 6

One hundred-&-forty reproductions of works of art, sculpture, drawings, paintings, vases, etc. drawn from all periods from ancient Greek & Egyptian times to the early 19. century. The object of the book is to show how certain principles of art, believed to be fundamental in the modernistic trend, are to be found in examples chosen from the past.

747 Patmore, Derek. *Decoration for the small home.* Putnam. 10. 6

Suggestions for decorating the interior of small rooms & homes. Colour combinations, fabrics, decorative accessories, furniture, woods, lighting & heating are discussed briefly. Modern adaptations of furniture are stressed; less attention is given to period furniture. Well illus. with sixty-five full-page plates of sample rooms, designed mostly in England and America.

799 Bridges, T. C. *Wardens of the wild.* Harrap. 7. 6

Describes the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries in Africa, America, and Australia, & the work of individuals such as Grey Owl of Canada & T. P. Bellchambers of Australia, who have protected animals & birds. Many animal stories are related.

800 — LITERATURE**808.7 Leacock, Stephen.** *Humour & humanity.* Butterworth. 2. 6

This study of the nature of humour & its expression, the humour of situation & of character, comic verse, humour & craftsmanship, humour & sublimity, is written to show that "the essence of humour is human kindliness." (*Preface*). The author's conclusion is, of course, partly disputable. Filled with examples from prose & verse.

- 870.3 Harvey, Sir Paul, ed.** Oxford companion to classical literature. O. U. P. 7. 6

A widely inclusive reference work, with concise encyclopaedic articles covering the literature & the writers of the classical period, & also the related history, religion, social conditions & geography. Many references to English literature. Arrangement is alphabetical with cross references. English pronunciation is given.

900 — HISTORY

- 940.5 Cole, G. D. H. and others.** What is ahead of us? Allen & Unwin. 5. 0

A collection of lectures, by well-known Englishmen, on contemporary problems. *Contents:* Can capitalism survive? by G. D. H. Cole—Economic nationalism: can it continue? by Arthur Salter—Dictatorships: what next? by Wickam Steed—The future of Soviet communism, by Sidney Webb—The next war: can it be avoided? by P. M. S. Blackett—Planning for human survival, by Lancelot Hogben.

- 943.085 Lichtenberger, Henri.** Third Reich. Duckworth. 18. 0

An objective account of Germany under Hitler, written by the director of the Institute of Germanic Studies at the Sorbonne University. Pre-Hitler conditions are traced, Nazi policies & ideology, the political activities, the foreign relations, the religious problem, the agricultural & industrial organization, & the German economic system are reviewed. At the end the author offers his own opinions. Though not blind to the wrongs of the regime, he does not believe that Germany has receded to barbarism. Important Nazi laws & proclamations, & counterpleas made by the churches, are printed in appendixes.

- 943.085 Ludecke, Kurt G. W.** I knew Hitler. Jarrolds. 10. 6

Although disillusioned by evidences of political greed & ruthlessness, & by imprisonment, from which he finally escaped to America, this former Nazi who was an enthusiastic admirer & adviser of Hitler apparently still believes in the original Nazi ideologies. Written, therefore, from the Nazi standpoint, his autobiography gives enlightening close-ups of Hitler & his officials, first as struggling for supremacy, & later as distorters of justice or as innocent victims in the notorious blood purge.

- 945.09 Borgese, Giuseppe.** Goliath. Gollancz. 16. 0

A clear interpretation of the rise of Fascism, brilliantly written. Fascism is shown to have been anticipated by the ideas of Dante, Machiavelli, Garibaldi, & others in preparation for the building of Mussolini's pseudo-Roman empire. The spread of fascism to other parts of the world is pictured, with the motives behind it & the reactions to it. The book is concluded with an impassioned indictment & a plea for the awakening of the Italian people. An important book, for intelligent readers.

- 945.09 Martelli, George.** Italy against the world. Chatto & Windus. 12. 6

The sub-title of the book claims that it is "the first complete & impartial account of Italy's repudiation of the League and her conquest of Abyssinia." It is neither a denunciation nor an apology, but rather a detailed & factual study of the historical background & causes of the international, military & economic aspects, as well as of the many future implications of the Abyssinian war. The failure of the League, the attitudes taken by England & France, are discussed & criticized.

- 951 Gannes, Harry.** When China unites. Dent. 8. 6

Beginning with a brief outline of Chinese foreign relations in the 19. century, the history of China is traced from the national revolution in 1911 to the present day. The basic facts are related clearly & with colour; the interpretation is favourable to Russia & Communism, & against Japan's imperialism; the treatment is rather sketchy.

- 951 Hughes, E. R.** Invasion of China by the Western world. Black. 15. 0

An account of the cultural influences of Western missionaries, literature, political thought, science & medicine on China up to about 1930. An introduction summarizes briefly the political history of the country; very recent social conditions in China are outlined in the final chapter. The book is sympathetic to the traditions of Chinese culture.

- 951 Snow, Edgar.** Red star over China. Gollancz. 18. 0

The political life of Communist China for the past nine years is well described by a reporter-author who went into the territory held by the Chinese Red army, examined conditions & talked with the men and their leaders. He gives an exciting account of the Red "Long march", of the events leading up to the kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek, of the episode itself, & of China's recent united front policy. Excellent background material for an understanding of the present conflict. Many photographs of the Red army & its officers.

- 953.9 Grant, Christina.** Syrian desert. Black. 18. 0

A history of travel & transportation from the Occident to the Orient by way of the Syrian desert, covering trade routes from the earliest times, caravan life, the dangers & difficulties that travellers experienced, & the changes in methods of transport. The final chapters describe the establishment of railways, motor transport, air services, & pipe lines. Illus. with old prints & modern photographs.

910 — TRAVEL & DESCRIPTION

- 910.4 Zweig, Stefan.** Magellan: pioneer of the Pacific. Cassell. 12. 6

A vivid narrative of Magellan's circumnavigation of the world, which tells not only of adventurous & courageous acts but also of mutinies, privation, monotony, & death, with super-human achievements that cost Magellan his life, & gave him little of the recognition he deserved.

- 910.9 Key, Charles E.** Story of twentieth-century exploration. Harrap. 8. 6

Condensed accounts of great courage & hardship in Arabia, Tibet, the Amazon country, the two Poles, New Guinea, Australia, Everest, Greenland, Africa & Central Asia, are related in matter-of-fact language. The book is useful, nevertheless, in offering much in one volume.

- 914.1 Macdonell, A. G.** My Scotland. Jarrolds. 7. 6

A vigorous advocacy of the Scottish nationalist movement, urging a Scottish parliament for Edinburgh. The author reviews the history & the characteristics of both Highlanders & Lowlanders, to support his thesis that Scotland "has suffered in the past, & is suffering now, from too much England. The choice before Scotland to-day is whether in the future to suffer from less England, or from still more." (*Foreword*).

- 914.15 Dunsany, Lord.** My Ireland. Jarrolds. 7. 6

A personal interpretation of some phases of the Irish scene. The style of writing is indirect and allusive; legends & anecdotes abound, & to many readers the high spots of the book will be the familiar reminiscences of the Abbey Theatre & of the two poets "A. E." & Yeats.

- 914.2 Quennell, Peter.** Victorian panorama. Batsford. 7. 6

This collection of contemporary photographs shows the Victorian scene in its various aspects: family life, the streets, the slums, the theatre, fashion & celebrities—with an accompanying text that proves the period to have been one of unrest & not merely complacently stodgy.

- 914.29 Davies, Rhys.** *My Wales.* Jarrolds. 7. 6
A Welsh novelist writes of his native land in an attempt to interpret the characteristics of the country & the spirit of the people. The conditions in the mining districts are described at length; there are chapters on Welsh singing & acting & on writers.
- 914.4 Greenwall, Harry J.** *Face of France.* Hutchinson. 10. 6
Travel in the byways of France, with characterization of the people, the life, & the food in the different provinces, but with little attention to the obvious sights. Some of the historical & legendary associations are given. Pleasantly written, without flippancy.
- 914.7 Bigland, Eileen.** *Laughing odyssey.* Hodder. 12. 6
Little objective description but a good-humoured acceptance of surface impressions, somewhat marred by occasional caricature, marks this book of travel by an Englishwoman of Russian descent. She travelled mostly in southern Russia, away from industrial centres; she liked what she saw, but she is not argumentative about it.
- 914.7 Luck, Sidney I.** *Observation in Russia.* Macmillan. 10. 6
The author is a Russian-born resident of England, who, as a volunteer observer, accompanied a British eclipse expedition to Western Siberia in the summer of 1937. His day-by-day observations attempt to prove nothing; they merely tell what he saw and heard in Omsk, Moscow, Leningrad, & the Caucasus, & are good reading.
- 914.8 Bernatzik, Hugo Adolf.** *Lapland.* Constable. 10. 6
In 1934 the author & his wife made an expedition to Swedish Lapland, where they lived & migrated with nomadic Lapps, attractive, hardy people, who maintain a precarious existence by herding reindeer. The descriptions of their culture & habits make engrossing as well as informative reading. Excellent photographs.
- 915.1 Harkness, Ruth.** *The lady & the panda.* Nicholson. 12. 6
After her husband's death in China, an American woman started her own expedition to carry on his work—the search for a giant panda. Going alone to China, she collected her husband's equipment, engaged a Chinese aid, & travelled up the Yangtze River to the remote interior mountains where she found & brought back a baby panda. She relates, with some humour, the difficulties of caring for the small animal, named Su Lin, from the day she was found until three months later when she was installed at the Brookfield zoo in Chicago, the only giant panda in captivity.
- 915.67 Stark, Freya.** *Baghdad sketches.* Murray. 12. 6
Residence in the native quarters of Baghdad, travels in the desert, & visits to shrines and markets, described with intelligence & lack of ostentation by an experienced traveller. The date is the early 1930's, when western innovations were making their way into the Near East.
- 916 Sanderson, Ivan.** *Animal treasure.* Macmillan. 12. 6
Good reading for anyone interested in little-known wild life. The author conducted an expedition to West Africa to collect museum specimens, & he writes, not the usual expedition narrative of travel, cooks, & native chiefs, but a lively account of jungle wild life. Illus. with attractive drawings of animals.
- 916.76 Blixen, Karen.** *Out of Africa.* Putnam. 12. 6
Understanding of the natives & real liking for them are apparent in this simple, leisurely account of several years on a coffee plantation in Kenya, where a woman lived alone with native helpers, managed an estate, & acted as doctor and advisor. The book is unusually successful in conveying the atmosphere of a remote country; the style is fluent & subtle.
- 917.283 Keenagh, Peter.** *Mosquito coast.* Chatto & Windus. 12. 6
The author & his cousin, on a vacation from Oxford, took a trip into the largely unexplored Mosquitia territory of northern Honduras. He disclaims any scientific knowledge, but writes an entertaining account of his experiences & of the native customs.

918 Strode, Hudson. South by Thunderbird. Hamish Hamilton. 15. 0

The author travelled by plane around the outer edge of S. America, talked to natives, business men & visitors, & recorded his impressions of the country in the leisurely manner of a vacation traveller. One chapter contains an account of the Buenos Aires Peace Conference & of President Roosevelt's recent visit.

918 Verrill, A. Hyatt. My jungle trails. Harrap. 12. 6

For forty years the author has explored the S. and C. American jungles for rare animals & plants & strange people. These adventure stories describe some of his more exciting experiences in which he often had narrow escapes from death.

919.2 Covarrubias, Miguel. Island of Bali. Cassell. 30. 0

In a smooth style the life & culture of the much publicized Balinese are reported in detail, with traditional ceremonies, beliefs, & sexual customs, that are not apparent to the tourist. The author observes that a highly refined & organized society is being undermined by the degenerative effects of modern commercialism & exploitation by the white man. Many excellent paintings & drawings by the author, with an album of photographs by his wife

919.4 Ratcliffe, Francis. Flying fox & drifting sand. Chatto & Windus. 16. 0

An English biologist travelled through Australia in 1929-31 investigating the giant plant-eating bats known as flying foxes, whose vast numbers were a menace to the crops of the country. The first half of the book is based on journals kept at that time; it gives an illuminating & sensitive picture of the country, the people, the plant & animal life. In the second half, the author describes a later visit, during which he studied the devastating effects of erosion on the country. A readable book, not burdened with scientific facts.

920 — BIOGRAPHY**920 Asquith, Herbert.** Moments of memory. Hutchinson. 18. 0

The autobiography of the son of England's war-time premier. His typically English childhood, his sympathetic recollections of his father's early struggles & rise to power, contacts with famous people, friendship with D. H. Lawrence, the campaigns & horrors of the war, which he witnessed, the fight at home for liberal legislation—all related in a rather impersonal manner.

920 Bartlett, Vernon. This is my life. Chatto & Windus. 12. 6

The personal experiences & observations of an English foreign correspondent in Europe during & after the Peace conference. His observations of dictators lead him to believe that war in Europe in the near future is improbable. Includes humorous adventures & misadventures, as well as incisive comments on European conditions since the war.

920 Bonsal, Stephen. Heyday in a vanished world. Allen & Unwin. 12. 6

James Gordon Bennett, controlling his paper and his staff by cable from his yacht, dominates these reminiscences of one of his correspondents. The author, who began his newspaper career fifty years ago, writes of his exploits collecting news in many parts of the world, &, unlike younger journalists, he tells them as good stories, with little concern for political or sociological implications. The period is the '80's & '90's.

920 Ludwig, Emil. Cleopatra. Allen & Unwin. 12. 6

A complement to the author's *The Nile*, & another result of the author's research for that book, appears in this biography picturing Cleopatra, the Roman world of her time, & the lives of Caesar & Antony. There are no dialogues; instead the author uses soliloquy to define the psychology of the characters & to explain their actions.

920 **Curie, Eve.** *Madame Curie.* Heinemann. 18. 0

The daughter of the Polish scientist, in this stirring biography, tells with great feeling of a woman who found in science life-long incentive to self-sacrifice & unceasing labour. Born & educated in Poland, Marie Curie left her work as a governess to study at the Sorbonne in almost incredible poverty. She married a fellow scientist who shared with her the discovery of radium, & agreed with her in refusing to patent it. After his death she continued her research alone, ignoring her increasing fame, until the element she had discovered contributed to her death.

920 **Keller, Helen.** *Journal, 1936-37.* M. Joseph. 10. 6

This journal, kept through the months following the death of Anne Sullivan Macy, the blind woman's teacher, begins on shipboard on the way to Scotland & ends on the way to Japan. In it Helen Keller, as she adjusts herself to her great loss, records her sorrow as she revisits places first seen through her teacher's eyes, her pleasure in her friends & their kindness, & her constant concern for blind people.

920 **Lockhart, R. H. Bruce.** *My Scottish youth.* Putnam. 10. 6

Pleasant, leisurely reminiscences by the author of *Memoirs of a British agent*, of his childhood & early youth, of his home & school life in Scotland, made with some regrets for the gradual disappearance of Scotland's rugged past. In America, published with title: *Son of Scotland*.

920 **Maugham, W. Somerset.** *Summing up.* Heinemann. 10. 6

At the age of sixty-three this British dramatist & novelist pauses to deliberate on his literary career & his conclusions on the meaning of life. It is discursive, meditative writing, in which he comments on many writers & on his own experiences with drama & fiction, & outlines his philosophy as well as his literary theories.

920 **Strong, L. A. G.** *The Minstrel boy: a portrait of Tom Moore.* Hodder. 18. 0

In this chronicle of the poet's life, the author is warm & affectionate towards the man, while recognizing his frailties; more restrained in an appraisal of his sentimental poetry which had such a vogue in his day, & full of admiration for his songs. Moore's relation to the political activities of the day are touched on. A readable biography, straightforward in style, not popularized in treatment.

920 **Mordaunt, Elinor.** *Sinabada.* M. Joseph. 10. 6

The adventurous life of this English novelist reads like a book of travel, for she has lived in many out-of-the-way places & known many strange characters. Illness & misfortunes that would have broken most people seemed only to spur her on, & by determination & hard work she carried out her purpose—to be a writer & to be self-supporting.

920 **Roosevelt, Eleanor.** *Lady of the White House.* Hutchinson. 15. 0

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, writes with great candour & appealing friendliness of her childhood, her youth in New York society, & of her married life up to 1924. It is an outspoken, unassuming recital of the efforts which enabled a shy girl, reared in a wealthy, conventional, if not entirely admirable environment, to become not only an aid in her husband's political career, but an independent figure in public life.

920 **West, Victoria Sackville.** *Pepita.* Hogarth Press. 10. 6

A family scandal is the background of this biography of three generations, for Pepita, the Spanish gipsy, & the British diplomat, who for many years was able to maintain his liaison with her as well as his official position, were the author's grandparents. Pepita's life is reconstructed from documents & from the memory of her associates, but the book is mostly the story of her daughter Victoria, the irresponsible, exasperating, but well-loved beauty, who became mistress of Knole, the famous English castle & show place. Her daughter writes of her with entire candour, but with evident admiration, in this family history, bizarre as any melodrama.

920 Williamson, Henry. Goodbye west country. Putnam. 10. 6

The diary of a British author's last year on his farm in Devon, filled with nature notes, the grind of steady writing, recollections of his literary friends, of war days, & family matters.

FICTION**GENERAL**

ALINGTON, A.	Waiting for Joanna	Chatto & Windus
ALLEN, H.	Action at Aquila	Gollancz
BELFRAGE, C.	Promised land	Gollancz
BENTLEY, P.	Rest in peace	Gollancz
BROMFIELD, L.	The Rains came	Cassell
BUCK, Pearl	This proud heart	Methuen
CAMBRIDGE, E.	Spring always comes	Cape
CHARQUES, D.	Between sleeping and waking	Davies
DANE, C.	The moon is feminine	Heinemann
FRASER, R.	Bird under glass	Cape
GIBBONS, S.	Nightingale wood	Longmans
GRAVES, R.	Count Belisarius	Cassell
HODSON, J. L.	Mr. Arkwright's marriage	Gollancz
MEYNELL, E.	Lucy and Amades	Chapman & Hall
MILLIN, S. G.	What hath a man ?	Chatto & Windus
O'BRIEN, K.	Pray for the wanderer	Heinemann
PHELAN, J.	Lifer	Davies
SPRING, H.	O Absalom!	Collins
SITWELL, O.	Those were the days	Macmillan
THOMPSON, E.	The Youngest disciple	Faber
WALLACE, D.	Time of wild roses	Collins
WAUGH, E.	Scoop	Chapman & Hall

SHORT STORIES

FINDLAY, R.	Quest	Murray
PRITCHETT, V. S.	You make your own life	Chatto & Windus
SMITH, S. KAYE-	Faithful stranger	Cassell
WALPOLE, H.	Head in green bronze	Macmillan

MYSTERY AND DETECTIVE STORIES

BLAKE, N.	The Beast must die	Collins
COBB, B.	Like a guilty thing	Longmans
FROME, D.	The Guilt is plain	Longmans
HUXLEY, E.	Murder on safari	Methuen
MACDONALD, P.	Nursemaid who disappeared	Collins
QUEEN, E.	The Devil to pay	Gollancz